

**REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 ✨ ✨ ✨ 1927

REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

WITH REPORTS OF CHARITABLE
AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
AND AGENCIES

1927



UNITED STATES
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1927

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1887

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MEMBERS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

	Term Expires June 30—
George M. Kober.....	1928
Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.....	1928
Edward J. Newcomb.....	1928
John Joy Edson.....	1930
Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming.....	1930
W. W. Millan.....	1930
Frederick W. McReynolds.....	1932
M. M. Doyle.....	1932
Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.....	1932

OFFICERS

JOHN JOY EDSON, *Chairman*
W. W. MILLAN, *Vice Chairman*
MRS. CHARLES GOLDSMITH, *Secretary*

GEORGE S. WILSON, *Director of Public Welfare and Executive Officer of the Board*

STANDING COMMITTEES

Child welfare.—W. W. Millan, chairman; Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, Frederick W. McReynolds.

Home care for dependent children.—John Joy Edson, chairman; Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, W. W. Millan.

Medical service.—George M. Kober, chairman; Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, Frederick W. McReynolds.

Penal and correctional institutions.—Edward J. Newcomb, chairman; M. M. Doyle, Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.

Feeble-minded and insane.—Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, chairman; George M. Kober, John Joy Edson.

Miscellaneous institutions.—M. M. Doyle, chairman; Edward J. Newcomb, Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.

The chairman of the board is ex officio an additional member of all standing committees.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.	District Training School, Annapolis Junction, Md.
District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.	Industrial Home School.
Washington Asylum and Jail.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.
National Training School for Girls.	Home for Aged and Infirm.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.	Municipal Lodging House.
Tuberculosis Hospital.	

INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAS CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER RELATIONS, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO VISITATION

National Training School for Boys.	Washington Home for Incurables.
Freedmen's Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.	George Washington University Hospital.
Children's Hospital.	Temporary Home for Union Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.
Providence Hospital.	Florence Crittenden Home.
Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Southern Relief Society.
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Columbia Polytechnic Institute.
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	St. Elizabeths Hospital.

OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON BY THE BOARD

Acts as guardian for dependent and delinquent children committed by the juvenile court.

Provides home care for children under 16 years of age under the act to provide home care for dependent children, approved June 22, 1926.

Furnishes transportation to send to their places of residence nonresident indigent persons.

Returns to their places of residence nonresident insane persons.

Provides medical care through physicians to the poor for indigent sick persons not otherwise provided for.

Operates an ambulance service for the removal of indigent sick persons to hospitals, institutions, etc.

Institutions	Location	Superintendent
District of Columbia Workhouse....	Occoquan, Va.....	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; Julian A. Schoen, assistant; Minnie R. Herndon, matron.
District of Columbia Reformatory...	Lorton, Va.....	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; A. C. Tawse, assistant.
Washington Asylum and Jail.....	Nineteenth and C Streets SE, Washington, D. C.	M. M. Barnard, general superintendent; W. L. Peak, assistant.
National Training School for Girls (colored).	Conduit Road and District line, D. C.	Miss Lottie R. Richardson.
National Training School for Girls (white).	Muirkirk, Md.....	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	Nineteenth and E Streets SE, Washington, D. C.	Maj. Edwin W. Patterson.
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW, Washington, D. C.	Dr. Joseph Winthrop Peabody.
District Training School.....	Annapolis Junction, Md.....	Dr. Kenneth B. Jones.
Industrial Home School.....	2525 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.	Earle W. Cassie.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	Blue Plains, D. C.....	Wendell P. Tucker.
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	Blue Plains, D. C.	William J. Fay.
Municipal Lodging House.....	312 Twelfth Street NW, Washington, D. C.	A. H. Tyson.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To the Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Public Welfare transmits its first annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

The Board of Public Welfare was created by act of Congress approved March 16, 1926, which act became effective July 1, 1926. On July 1, 1926, the board met and organized by the selection of officers and appointment of committees as set forth on the preceding page. The board held 21 meetings, regular or special, during the year.

The first year's work has been devoted largely to familiarizing the board with the various institutions and agencies committed to its care and with effecting such reorganization as was provided by the law by which it was created. An important new activity is the work of the division for home care for dependent children provided in the act approved June 22, 1926.

A detailed account of the operations of the several institutions and agencies under the direction of the board is contained in their separate reports transmitted herewith. The text of this report deals with the more important considerations to which, in the opinion of the board, the attention of the commissioners and Congress should be invited.

COOPERATION OF BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

The Bureau of Efficiency of the Federal Government, which has been and still is engaged in making a survey of the departments of the District government, has submitted helpful suggestions relative to several of the institutions of public welfare, and with the cooperation of this bureau a number of improvements have already been effected, especially in connection with the penal institutions.

The bureau is still engaged in the study of our institutions and doubtless will submit further helpful suggestions.

TRANSFER OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL

Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Efficiency we have received for the use of the several institutions many thousands of dollars worth of surplus war material which will be reported in detail at a later date. Much of the material has not yet been unpacked and distributed.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

The work of this division has been carried on under the active supervision of a standing committee. There has been no substantial change in the number of wards during the year. On June 30, 1927,

the number under care was 1,779 as compared with 1,752 on June 30, 1926. Near the close of the fiscal year about 40 wards were committed to the new training school for feeble-minded.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF OF THE CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

The Child Welfare Division suffered a distinct loss in the resignation of Mr. James E. Stuart, chief of that division. He had been executive officer of the Board of Children's Guardians for three years prior to the consolidation of the work of the Board of Children's Guardians in the new Board of Public Welfare. Mr. Stuart resigned to accept a responsible position in the same line of work in Westchester County, N. Y.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Following the resignation of Mr. Stuart, and acting upon a suggestion by the Bureau of Efficiency, the board recommended to the commissioners the creation of the office of Assistant Director of Public Welfare. The commissioners approved the recommendation and created such office. The board has felt since its organization the need of an assistant to the director. The duties of that office are so numerous and so important that it was apparent that serious embarrassment to the work would result if, for any reason, the director should be absent or unable to perform his duties for any considerable period. Inasmuch as funds were not available for the employment of an assistant director and a chief of the Child Welfare Division, the board decided to select as assistant director a person who had had sufficient experience in child-welfare work to qualify him to act as chief of that division pending an appropriation for the employment of a chief. The board nominated for such position Mr. Paul L. Kirby and he was appointed by the commissioners. Mr. Kirby has had large experience in child-welfare work and has been so intimately in touch with the whole field of public welfare that we expect him to meet the demands of assistant director and be qualified to perform, on occasion, the duties of director.

EFFORTS FOR BETTER COOPERATION

The committee on child welfare has striven to conduct its work in cooperation with the various child-welfare agencies and institutions in the community and has made a special effort to so organize its work as to render its cooperation with the juvenile court as effective as possible. Under the leadership of the Bureau of Efficiency a series of conferences of representatives of the public child-caring agencies has been arranged and it is hoped that these conferences will lead to more effective coordination of work and cooperation among the various agencies.

The board is hampered in its work with children by the fact that while a large number of delinquent and semidelinquent children are committed to its guardianship it does not have the proper institutions for the care and discipline of them. The National Training School for Girls and the National Training School for Boys are the only available public institutions designed for the care and treatment of

delinquents, but there are many delinquent children whom the court, in its wisdom, does not commit to these institutions but to this board which places them in the industrial home schools for white and colored or in private institutions.

CARE OF HEALTH

Special attention is given to the health of the children committed to the board. A careful medical examination is made of every child upon its commitment and periodical examinations thereafter at times dependent upon the needs of the child. Specialists are employed to give attention to eyes and teeth. It is safe to say that the care and attention given to the matter of health and proper physical development is not surpassed by that given to any other group of children.

PROPOSED SALE OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL PROPERTY

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1927, authorizes the sale of the property of the Industrial Home School for White Children on Wisconsin Avenue and the use of the funds obtained for the acquirement of a new site and the erection of suitable buildings thereon.

This board recommended to the commissioners that steps should be taken as promptly as possible to carry into effect the purposes of this act. The National Capital Parking and Planning Commission has recommended that the property should not be sold but held for future public uses. No action has yet been taken. The board feels that the opportunity thus afforded, for the first time, after years of effort and agitation, to secure an institution modern in design and equipment to replace the utterly unsuitable, dilapidated, and antiquated establishment on Wisconsin Avenue, should be embraced with all possible promptness.

We understand the Bureau of Efficiency is studying the problem of future development of institutions for children, including the establishment and work of a reception and detention home, with the ultimate object of removing children from the House of Detention conducted by the police department. This is in line with the policy now generally in force throughout the country of taking children out of the hands of police except in such rare instances as children are charged with major crimes.

HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

This new department of public welfare was instituted by virtue of the act approved June 22, 1926, entitled "An act to provide home care for dependent children in the District of Columbia." The text of this act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the parent of a child under the age of 16 years is unable to provide for the proper care of such child in his own home, the mother or guardian of such child may make application to the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, hereinafter called the board, for the benefits conferred by this act, which application shall be referred to a standing subcommittee of the board, at least one of whom shall be a woman: Provided, That such applicant has been a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia for one year preceding such application and that she is a citizen of the United States or has made application to become a citizen.

SEC. 2. The board shall thereupon make an investigation for the purpose of securing the following information:

(a) Whether the mother or guardian is a proper person to have the custody and care of the child.

(b) Whether the home is a satisfactory place for the training and rearing of the child.

(c) What resources may be available for the complete or partial maintenance of the child, including the full amount, if any, of real and personal property owned by the parent or held in trust for the child; whether there are any persons or organizations legally obligated to assist in the support of the child.

(d) Whether legal steps have been taken to compel the father of the child, if he be living, to provide support when he willfully refuses to do so and with what result.

(e) What amount of aid is needed to keep the child in its own home and to provide proper care.

SEC. 3. The board shall make written findings based upon its investigations. If it shall find affirmatively on subsections a, b, and d of section 2, and further that the income from, or the amount of, real and personal property owned by the parent or held in trust for the child, if any, is not of an amount or character which makes the giving of public aid inappropriate or unnecessary, the board may then make an order for a monthly allowance sufficient to insure the proper maintenance of the child in the home with the mother and, if it deems necessary, may impose such conditions upon the granting of the allowance as will promote the welfare of the child. The allowance shall be discontinued whenever the mother ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. The board may award an allowance from month to month or for a continuous period. It shall review all allowances at regular intervals and in no case shall an allowance be continued for more than six months without such review. Any allowance may be increased or decreased in amount, or discontinued, and the board may alter or amend the conditions upon which the allowance was previously granted upon a showing that the welfare of the child and the protection of the public interest demand such change, discontinuance, or amendment after reasonable notice has been given to the mother of the child.

SEC. 5. The board shall cause every home for which an allowance is made to be visited by its representative as often as may be necessary to observe the conditions which obtain in the home, the care which the child is receiving, and to offer such friendly counsel and advice as may be helpful to the mother and the child.

SEC. 6. The board shall keep on file a full record of each applicant for, or recipient of, assistance under this act, including the reports of investigations, correspondence and other pertinent information, together with the orders of the board in each case.

SEC. 7. The board shall make such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act.

SEC. 8. Any person who attempts to obtain, or obtains, by false representations, fraud, or deceit, any allowance under this act, or who receives any allowance knowing it to have been fraudulently obtained, or who aids or assists any person in obtaining or attempting to obtain an allowance by fraud, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both.

SEC. 9. The words "child" and "parent" where used in this act shall be interpreted to include the plural.

SEC. 10. That in order to carry out the provisions of this act there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the sum of \$100,000, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and annually thereafter, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall include in the estimates of appropriations for said District such amount as may be necessary for this purpose. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon nomination by the board, shall have power to appoint a supervisor, and such investigators, stenographers, and clerical assistants as are necessary to administer this act, at such salaries as may be fixed for similar services by the provisions of the classification act of 1923. Such employees may be removed by the commissioners upon recommendation of the board.

Approved June 22, 1926.

The above act provides for what has been popularly known as mothers' pensions. It authorizes the granting of allowances to

mothers or guardians of dependent children to enable them to be cared for in their own homes. The purpose of the act is to keep children in their own homes, when there is no reason other than poverty for removing them therefrom. It is predicated upon the theory that it is better that children should be brought up by their own mothers or guardians in their own homes than that they should be committed to public institutions, or placed under public guardianship.

The board inaugurated the work of this new division by the organization of a special committee and the appointment of a supervisor and investigators, as provided by the act. Applications are received at the office of the supervisor and after investigation are brought before the special committee; each case, individually, is considered and adjudicated by that committee, subject to the approval of the board itself. The division was organized and the active work of considering applications was begun in October, 1926. By June 30, 1927, the end of the fiscal year, 117 applications for allowances had been granted and the total monthly allowance for the month of June was \$6,658.18. The first allowances were effective from November 1, 1926 and the total amount expended for allowances during the remaining eight months of the fiscal year was \$41,214.30. Congress has provided that the unexpended balance from the last fiscal year shall be available for the current year, making the total amount available for allowances for the current year \$98,303.85. The committee has continued actively through the summer to act upon new applications, and on September 30, 1927, the total number of families on the roll was 116 and the total number of children, beneficiaries in these families, was 417. The total monthly allowance September, 1927, was \$7,898.76. As the awards now made have practically reached the limit of the available appropriation it will not be possible to make awards to many cases, which apparently could qualify under the law, until additional appropriations are made.

EXTENT OF NEED

The ultimate requirements for funds under the terms of this act can not be determined for some time. New applications continue to be filed and must be given consideration. The number of beneficiaries now on the roll will not substantially diminish for some time because the law provides for allowances so long as children are under 16 years of age. It may be expected that ultimately the number of cases taken from the list of beneficiaries because of children reaching the age limit or for other reasons will offset the number of new cases added. For a number of years, however, we must expect that the demands under this act will substantially increase.

SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

The special committee and the board are proceeding as rapidly as possible to the consideration of all applications. In determining the cases to be first relieved the board made a preliminary examination of all applications and has endeavored to take up the cases in the order of their urgency. All the allowances thus far granted are for the relief of mothers or guardians with more than one child.

AWARDS MADE ON DEFINITELY ESTIMATED BUDGET

All awards have been made on a detailed budget worked out by the supervisor, and families aided are required to keep a detailed account of expenditures which is filed monthly with the board. Payments of allowances are made by check twice a month.

A detailed account of the method of operation, number of applications, etc., is contained in the report of the supervisor transmitted herewith.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The committee on medical service has given special attention during the year to the organization of the work at the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, with especial reference to the needs of the institution when the new hospital building is completed.

Plans for the new hospital were completed and the building contract let June, 1927. The contract provides for the completion of the construction of the building May 1, 1929. This building will provide beds for 282 patients and will thus displace as hospital wards the old dilapidated wooden structures that have been in use for more than half a century. It has been found difficult at times to secure sufficient doctors and nurses at the Gallinger Hospital, but on the whole the service has been maintained at a high standard and it is gratifying to report that notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the hospital is now rated as a class A institution by the American College of Surgeons and the school of nursing is meeting requirements of the New York State board which is the generally accepted standard in this section of the country. It is important to maintain these high standards. It means not only that we can thereby secure a better grade of physicians and nurses but it gives assurance that the patients are well cared for.

There are many problems still to be worked out in connection with the organization of Gallinger Hospital and the committee on medical service has been giving, and continues to give, active consideration to these problems.

NUMBER OF INDIGENT PATIENTS

The daily average number of indigent patients cared for in the Gallinger, the Tuberculosis and the private hospitals under the supervision of the board was 850, an increase of 45 over the preceding year. About two-thirds of this increase was at Gallinger and Tuberculosis Hospitals. The number of indigent patients has not substantially increased in recent years, indeed, the daily average number during the past year was less by 94 than it was in 1917.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The daily average number of patients at Tuberculosis Hospital was 132 as compared with 128 the preceding year. This hospital has been congested for several years. With an appropriation made last year, porches are being inclosed to be used as wards and thus to some extent relieve the congestion. In the near future a building

should be erected to house the medical staff and numerous employees that must now live away from the hospitals.

RATES PAID TO PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The board gave careful consideration to a request from the private hospitals to increase the rates paid for indigent patients but did not feel warranted in granting such an increase except in the case of the Children's Hospital where the allowance was increased to \$2 per day to correspond with the others. The appropriations available would not meet any increase and we are not allowed to incur a deficiency in these appropriations. It is not pretended that the rate now allowed, \$2 per day, meets the actual cost. It is very considerably less than the actual cost. The board has had regard, too, to the fact that these are charitable institutions and presumably would care for free patients without any Government aid. As charitable institutions they are exempt from taxation and most of them have been granted substantial Government aid in the form of appropriations for buildings and other permanent improvements, independently of payments under contract for care of patients.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The board regrets to have to record the fact that there has been a substantial increase in the number of prisoners at the workhouse, reformatory, and jail during the year. The daily average number at the workhouse increased from 488 to 534; at the reformatory from 230 to 304 and at the jail from 425 to 461. In the case of the reformatory the increase does not indicate an increase in the actual number of prisoners but simply that owing to the completion of additional buildings, prisoners who would formerly have been sent to the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta or Leavenworth are now received at the reformatory. The number of prisoners handled at the jail has steadily increased during the past 10 years. The number handled last year was an increase of about 80 per cent over 10 years ago. During the last year, the number received at the jail was 11,926. Of these 5,874 were committed for intoxication. This is 820 more than were committed for this offense the preceding year. It may be that this is due to an increased efficiency in enforcement rather than an increased violation of law.

BUILDING NEW WING AT THE JAIL

The new wing at the jail has been completed but unfortunately it has not been equipped, because appropriation for guards and equipment was included in the deficiency bill, which failed of passage at the last session of Congress. This new wing, when equipped, will very greatly relieve the congestion.

The cells in the old jail building are poorly lighted and ventilated and nothing less than a reconstruction of these cell wings can remedy this condition. In harmony with the suggestion of the Bureau of Efficiency, the board has recommended to the commissioners the appointment of a committee to prepare plans for the reconstruction of the old wings at the jail.

REFORMATORY

Substantial progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings at the reformatory. Twenty permanent buildings are now completed or under construction. This institution begins to present the aspect of a modern prison plant upon the most advanced principles in penology, and its cost under the system of building by the prisoners themselves will be only about one-half what it would have been had it been built under contract.

ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES

Additional industries have been installed during the year. The most important of which, probably to the District, is the tag plant for the manufacture of automobile tags. This plant was installed during the summer and the work has progressed so satisfactorily that many of the tags are now ready for delivery and there should be no delay in furnishing tags as promptly as required.

A foundry plant which was authorized last year is now being installed and it is proposed at this plant to make castings for the use of the District government, particularly for the sewer and water departments.

A canning factory has also been installed and this year will supply the workhouse and reformatory for practically the entire year. In future years other District institutions can be supplied from the surplus production.

A modern laundry plant is of prime importance and should be provided at the earliest possible time.

WORKHOUSE

Two dormitories at the workhouse with a capacity of 100 prisoners each, have been completed and are now equipped and in use. Three other dormitories are under construction and will be completed before winter.

The brick plant has continued to furnish brick to the District for public buildings in addition to supplying the same for new buildings at the reformatory and workhouse. A number of improvements were made at the brick plant on suggestion of an expert detailed by the Bureau of Efficiency. Other improvements and necessary additional brick kilns are needed but will require appropriations.

HEATING AND WATER SYSTEM

The development of the reformatory and workhouse has reached a point where additional facilities for heat, power, and water are required. The construction engineer has submitted a detailed report on these items and a special appropriation has been submitted for consideration in the first deficiency bill.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

The board emphasizes the importance of an indeterminate sentence law, especially for prisoners committed to the workhouse. Under the present system of definite short sentences many prisoners are committed several times during one year. These habitual offenders,

sent for short terms of 10, 30, and 60 days, are a source of annoyance and expense to the authorities and in these short sentences can not be substantially benefited by the institution. If these prisoners were committed on indeterminate sentence with a maximum of one or two years, many of them, during that time, would acquire regular habits of living and industry and it could be reasonably expected that a considerable number of them would be able to follow regular habits and provide for themselves and their families upon their discharge.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Delinquent boys from the District of Columbia are committed to the National Training School for Boys, a Federal institution located on Bladensburg Road, which charges the District a per capita rate, based on cost, for their care. The daily average number of District boys at this institution during the year was 122 as compared with 114 the preceding year.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Delinquent girls are committed to the National Training School for Girls on Conduit Road where the colored girls are cared for and the white girls are provided for at the same institution in a branch established a few years ago at Muirkirk, Md. The daily average number of girls at the training school during the year was 108 as compared with 98 the preceding year. Of this number 17 were white and 91 were colored.

The small number of girls at the Muirkirk branch results in a relatively heavy overhead expense but the girls are well cared for and the expense is justified by the manifest desirability of maintaining the two separate institutions. The health of the girls is given special consideration by a woman physician. The girls at this school during the past year have made garments for the wards of the child welfare division. This work has been most satisfactory.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND INSANE

The daily average number of District insane cared for during the year was 2,136, an increase of only 12 over the preceding year. These patients are cared for at the St. Elizabeths Hospital and the District is charged a per capita rate, based on actual cost, fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The detailed report covering the deportation of nonresident insane transmitted herewith, shows that during the year, as a result of investigations by our agents, 156 persons were removed from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 134 were returned to their friends or to the places of their legal residence, 9 were transferred to the soldiers' roll, 9 were transferred to the Veterans' Bureau, and 4 were deported to foreign countries.

DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

The first group of permanent buildings at the District Training School for the feeble-minded has been nearly completed and partially

occupied. Unfortunately the appropriations were not sufficient to complete the work and the superintendent, with his staff and the aid of the boys, has done much work in completing these structures. Early in the summer the school began to receive additional children and the number there now (September 30) is 112. When the buildings are completed about 100 additional children can be received. Additional buildings should be erected as soon as possible for it is evident that it will require at least a capacity of approximately 500 to meet the present needs. Two additional dormitories have been authorized. We have submitted an estimate for the erection of a building to house employees, also for the construction of a bridge across the Little Patuxent River, which runs through the grounds, and for the erection of a home for the superintendent.

The employees are at present housed in one of the dormitories built for the children. This prevents the reception of additional children and it very inadequately provides for the employees. No institution can hope to maintain an efficient staff of employees until it provides proper accommodations for their living. The insistent demand for admission to the school since it has been opened emphasizes the great need for such an institution. All children admitted to the school must be found to be feeble-minded and committed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Already a number of commitments that can not be received because of lack of facilities have been made.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

The daily average number of inmates at this institution was 335, an increase of 24 over the preceding year. This institution is affording most humane care to aged dependents. Its inmates are so helpless that many of them are practically hospital patients and the limited hospital capacity is insufficient to provide properly for their care. In the near future appropriation should be made to provide a much larger and more commodious hospital building.

Much in the way of improvements and repairs has been effected during the year and the plant is now in good physical condition.

FIRE AT THE DAIRY BARN

The large dairy barn was practically destroyed by fire caused by lightning on August 14, 1926. The barn has been reconstructed, in large measure, from the appropriation for repairs, but there is still additional work to be done and a special appropriation for this purpose has been requested in the deficiency appropriation bill.

We transmit herewith reports of the various institutions and agencies subject to our supervision, together with sundry statistical tables and detailed reports covering the various phases of our work.

The board acknowledges the hearty cooperation and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOY EDSON,
Chairman.

Attest: GEORGE S. WILSON,
Director of Public Welfare.

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1927

CASUALTY

	Number of admissions				Total	Daily average number in hos- pital
	White		Colored			
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July.....	29	16	19	12	76	18.61
August.....	32	19	26	13	90	19.09
September.....	31	8	20	12	71	15.90
October.....	37	26	30	26	119	25.60
November.....	31	13	20	12	76	23.56
December.....	38	14	23	13	88	19.67
January.....	36	10	18	14	78	21.22
February.....	44	15	18	17	94	20.17
March.....	29	10	26	19	84	24.93
April.....	15	4	22	11	52	19.76
May.....	28	15	28	12	83	15.51
June.....	19	10	21	18	68	12.33
Total.....	369	160	271	179	979	19.66

CHILDREN'S

July.....	13	17	16	27	73	37.29
August.....	21	27	50	25	123	44.09
September.....	25	20	41	25	111	50.63
October.....	24	15	44	36	119	52.90
November.....	20	11	30	27	88	54.53
December.....	12	16	34	19	81	53.77
January.....	31	13	52	38	134	57.77
February.....	22	11	52	44	129	72.00
March.....	22	6	31	21	80	71.35
April.....	14	12	29	27	82	69.03
May.....	12	6	30	22	70	52.80
June.....	19	11	36	31	97	53.76
Total.....	235	165	445	342	1,187	55.68

COLUMBIA

July.....	3	23	14	62	102	31.29
August.....	2	14	8	36	60	21.25
September.....	2	6	7	43	58	19.56
October.....	0	6	10	60	76	25.83
November.....	1	12	10	34	57	21.96
December.....	0	8	7	48	63	25.70
January.....	2	4	8	16	30	20.64
February.....	0	17	6	43	66	24.78
March.....	1	8	14	52	75	27.77
April.....	2	7	11	54	74	32.66
May.....	3	13	11	33	60	27.12
June.....	1	6	7	37	51	20.80
Total.....	17	124	113	518	772	25.24

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1927—Continued

EMERGENCY

	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hospital
	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July.....	26	11	29	13	79	26.06
August.....	35	13	32	16	96	24.87
September.....	36	14	36	13	99	20.96
October.....	36	20	36	19	111	25.12
November.....	37	21	29	11	98	29.56
December.....	34	16	29	12	91	29.90
January.....	33	10	36	17	96	24.70
February.....	29	15	26	11	81	25.03
March.....	24	17	20	14	75	27.45
April.....	24	8	39	17	88	30.30
May.....	28	14	28	14	84	30.16
June.....	20	12	22	16	70	27.06
Total.....	362	171	362	173	1,068	26.78

FREEDMEN'S

July.....	0	0	106	164	270	175.32
August.....	1	1	108	142	252	175.74
September.....	1	0	108	147	256	158.50
October.....	2	2	108	162	274	172.45
November.....	1	2	80	121	204	170.16
December.....	2	0	97	150	249	168.19
January.....	2	0	124	160	286	175.54
February.....	3	1	93	139	236	171.80
March.....	0	0	129	160	289	164.00
April.....	1	0	106	160	267	169.50
May.....	4	1	117	151	273	150.93
June.....	3	1	98	174	276	169.73
Total.....	20	8	1,274	1,830	3,132	168.48

GARFIELD

July.....	0	4	12	13	29	12.19
August.....	2	5	8	20	35	19.90
September.....	2	5	10	29	46	17.40
October.....	3	5	11	16	35	17.61
November.....	2	2	16	21	41	17.86
December.....	2	2	13	18	35	19.29
January.....	4	4	15	23	46	24.96
February.....	5	3	16	17	41	24.28
March.....	3	4	16	36	59	31.12
April.....	5	4	12	19	40	30.66
May.....	4	6	17	22	49	25.64
June.....	3	7	18	23	51	33.16
Total.....	35	51	164	257	507	22.81

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

July.....	1	4	4	7	16	5.93
August.....	3	9	3	14	29	11.90
September.....	2	3	8	4	17	11.73
October.....	2	1	5	10	18	14.16
November.....	8	8	5	5	27	14.86
December.....	4	3	5	5	17	15.32
January.....	7	4	5	8	24	14.64
February.....	6	10	2	5	23	18.42
March.....	5	7	3	5	20	18.00
April.....	6	15	5	6	32	18.76
May.....	4	5	2	6	17	13.35
June.....	1	8	4	6	19	10.20
Total.....	49	77	52	81	259	13.90

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1927—Continued

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hos- pital
	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July.....	7	10	0	0	17	6.38
August.....	6	7	0	0	13	5.06
September.....	5	5	0	0	10	8.63
October.....	5	6	0	0	11	6.96
November.....	5	9	0	0	14	10.76
December.....	5	6	0	0	11	7.67
January.....	8	10	0	0	18	10.90
February.....	4	10	0	0	14	13.89
March.....	7	9	0	0	16	11.77
April.....	4	12	0	0	16	11.16
May.....	7	7	0	0	14	10.32
June.....	5	15	0	0	20	9.80
· Total.....	68	106	0	0	174	9.40

PROVIDENCE

July.....	5	6	7	10	28	15.54
August.....	10	17	5	10	42	20.51
September.....	11	14	5	13	43	24.50
October.....	6	9	6	12	33	27.48
November.....	5	9	1	8	23	18.40
December.....	8	16	7	16	47	25.25
January.....	4	7	6	15	32	25.93
February.....	5	17	11	15	48	26.35
March.....	14	13	7	12	46	34.48
April.....	10	13	4	9	36	27.03
May.....	3	9	9	11	32	23.06
June.....	5	3	6	12	26	19.66
Total.....	86	133	74	143	436	24.01

TUBERCULOSIS

July.....	10	11	11	10	42	125.38
August.....	7	5	8	6	26	126.12
September.....	3	5	6	11	25	110.10
October.....	8	6	7	7	28	115.80
November.....	6	5	10	9	30	118.00
December.....	8	5	8	3	24	123.74
January.....	8	6	8	9	31	173.00
February.....	12	4	10	10	36	127.46
March.....	11	10	15	8	44	142.51
April.....	8	10	13	13	44	154.43
May.....	9	6	6	9	30	163.87
June.....	6	4	11	10	31	156.56
Total.....	96	77	113	105	391	132.26

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL

July.....	114	49	108	105	376	229.09
August.....	133	41	118	127	419	240.77
September.....	125	41	100	119	385	255.50
October.....	129	38	95	94	356	219.06
November.....	124	44	96	135	399	236.83
December.....	125	35	97	94	351	231.83
January.....	132	42	89	116	379	244.16
February.....	113	52	105	112	382	268.82
March.....	121	46	124	119	410	274.90
April.....	146	60	99	112	417	276.93
May.....	132	48	112	120	412	312.08
June.....	139	55	80	111	385	295.73
Total.....	1,533	551	1,223	1,364	4,671	256.94

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1927—Continued

SUMMARY

	Number of admissions				Total	Average daily number in hospital	Average number days each patient was in hospital
	White		Colored				
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Casualty	369	160	271	179	979	19.66	7.20
Children's	235	165	445	342	1,187	55.68	16.59
Columbia	17	124	113	518	772	25.24	11.73
Emergency	362	171	362	173	1,068	26.78	8.87
Freedmen's	20	8	1,274	1,830	3,132	168.48	18.23
Garfield	35	51	164	257	507	22.81	16.26
Georgetown	49	77	52	81	259	13.90	19.30
George Washington	78	96	0	0	174	9.40	19.06
Providence	86	133	74	143	436	24.01	19.56
Tuberculosis	96	77	113	105	391	132.26	94.28
Gallinger	1,533	551	1,223	1,364	4,671	256.94	19.15
Total	2,880	1,613	4,091	4,992	13,576	755.01	19.36

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 889 persons as against 1,060 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1927

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	252
Colored.....	637
Total.....	889

Number of families represented in above list:

White.....	207
Colored.....	563
Total.....	770

	Visits made	Office consultations	Physicians' salaries	Cost of medicines ¹
July.....	97	5	\$341	.....
August.....	67	0	361	.....
September.....	73	7	340	.....
October.....	120	6	341	.....
November.....	105	3	330	.....
December.....	119	5	341	.....
January.....	203	7	341	.....
February.....	228	5	308	.....
March.....	167	6	338	.....
April.....	106	9	330	.....
May.....	97	5	341	.....
June.....	116	3	328	.....
Total.....	1,498	61	4,040	\$109.05

¹ Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies.....	\$1, 893. 19
Homeopathic medicines.....	70. 50
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	226. 80
Medicines, supplied from office.....	69. 56
Total.....	2, 260. 05

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927

Month	To hos- pitals	To insane asylum	To city hall, po- lice sta- tions, etc.	To alms- house	To rail- road sta- tions and wharves	To pri- vate homes	When no service was ren- dered	Total
July.....	133	8	6	5	11	10	16	189
August.....	106	5	12	8	9	8	14	162
September.....	120	8	11	9	9	6	26	189
October.....	110	10	13	8	12	8	14	175
November.....	144	8	6	5	7	6	29	205
December.....	128	9	15	11	9	6	23	201
January.....	147	7	10	10	7	7	21	209
February.....	189	8	5	11	10	19	23	265
March.....	168	11	13	14	13	13	33	265
April.....	141	11	10	11	9	7	21	210
May.....	120	7	10	8	11	7	17	180
June.....	150	7	8	7	7	7	15	201
Total.....	1, 656	99	119	107	114	104	252	2, 451

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white.....	98
Females, white.....	28
Males, colored.....	32
Females, colored.....	16
Total.....	174
Number sent free.....	165
Where part or all was paid.....	9
Total.....	174

Care of the insane

Number of patients on the hospital rolls July 1, 1926:

Patients in the hospital—		
Male, white.....	647	
Female, white.....	698	
Male, colored.....	351	
Female, colored.....	432	
	<hr/>	2, 128
Patients on visit—		
Male, white.....	18	
Female, white.....	33	
Male, colored.....	13	
Female, colored.....	26	
	<hr/>	90
Patients on elopement—		
Male, white.....	8	
Female, white.....	0	
Male, colored.....	5	
Female, colored.....	0	
	<hr/>	13
Total.....		2, 231
Number of admissions—		
Male, white.....	148	
Female, white.....	99	
Male, colored.....	59	
Female, colored.....	47	
	<hr/>	353
Readmitted of this number—		
Male, white.....	3	
Female, white.....	1	
Male, colored.....	1	
Female, colored.....	0	
	<hr/>	5
Actual number admitted.....		348
Total including those on hospital roll and admission.....		<hr/> 2, 579
Number of patients discharged—		
Male, white.....	89	
Female, white.....	50	
Male, colored.....	20	
Female, colored.....	13	
	<hr/>	172
Readmitted of this number—		
Male, white.....	3	
Female, white.....	1	
Male, colored.....	1	
Female, colored.....	0	
	<hr/>	5
Actual number of patients discharged.....		167
Died—		
Male, white.....	50	
Female, white.....	37	
Male, colored.....	43	
Female, colored.....	31	
	<hr/>	161

Number of patients on the hospital rolls July 1, 1926—Continued.

Number out on visit July 1, 1927—

Male, white.....	22	
Female, white.....	36	
Male, colored.....	10	
Female, colored.....	32	
	<hr/>	100

Number out on elopement July 1, 1927—

Male, white.....	10	
Female, white.....	0	
Male, colored.....	8	
Female, colored.....	1	
	<hr/>	19

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1927—

Male, white.....	650	
Female, white.....	707	
Male, colored.....	347	
Female, colored.....	428	
	<hr/>	

Number of patients in hospital..... 2, 132

Total number balancing sheet..... 2, 579

Total number on hospital roll July 1, 1927, is 2,251.

Daily average number of patients in the St. Elizabeths Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, is 2,135.59.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE

The number admitted during the year was 348, as compared with 452 the preceding year, a decrease of 104. The number admitted and deported for each year since 1905 is as follows:

Year	Admitted	Deported	Year	Admitted	Deported
1905.....	384	60	1918.....	388	121
1906.....	347	54	1919.....	512	132
1907.....	327	65	1920.....	561	135
1908.....	316	63	1921.....	485	141
1909.....	309	55	1922.....	461	114
1910.....	317	83	1923.....	479	110
1911.....	330	82	1924.....	402	133
1912.....	391	70	1925.....	442	145
1913.....	375	66	1926.....	452	127
1914.....	432	95	1927.....	348	138
1915.....	389	93			
1916.....	443	86	Total.....	9, 376	2, 267
1917.....	486	99			

The number of those taken from the list chargeable to the District of Columbia since 1901 as the result of our investigations is as follows:

1901.....	16	1916.....	89
1902.....	33	1917.....	107
1903.....	96	1918.....	126
1904.....	78	1919.....	137
1905.....	84	1920.....	151
1906.....	71	1921.....	155
1907.....	66	1922.....	142
1908.....	67	1923.....	118
1909.....	58	1924.....	144
1910.....	92	1925.....	166
1911.....	90	1926.....	144
1912.....	83	1927.....	156
1913.....	92		
1914.....	103	Total.....	2, 764
1915.....	100		

Finances

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Work-house	Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
RECEIPTS					
Appropriations:					
Salaries.....	\$77,565.00	\$57,325.00			\$30,920.00
Maintenance.....	90,000.00	55,000.00	\$101,500.00	\$142,793.00	36,000.00
Repairs.....		4,000.00			
Construction and repairs.....	60,000.00				
Construction.....		50,000.00		75,000.00	
Construction, balance.....	16,314.06	151.32			
Fuel.....		10,000.00			
Transportation.....	47,500.00			3,900.00	
From District of Columbia.....				38,019.46	
Allotment for maintenance of passenger-carrying automobile.....	29.32	932.13	381.55		1,293.75
From private funds.....				89.83	3,123.51
From earnings.....		2,728.39			
From Department of Justice.....					4,401.44
Total.....	291,408.38	180,136.84	101,881.55	259,802.29	75,738.70
Deficiency in maintenance.....	14,594.60			1,805.37	
DISBURSEMENTS					
Salaries and wages.....	87,416.85	61,043.99	42,889.95	65,504.97	31,268.25
Food and ice.....	43,858.21	24,536.79	39,698.37	33,087.55	11,550.74
Laundry and cleaning.....	1,486.20	1,194.90			782.86
Dry goods and clothing.....	14,899.96	8,419.74	1,854.07	10,813.07	2,840.64
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		9,579.88	8,412.85	13,966.15	7,751.18
Furniture and household furnishings.....	2,366.12	172.56	1,429.08	3,624.57	2,536.21
Medical and surgical supplies.....	592.65	31.95	760.73	979.54	3,073.36
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.....	23,365.37	9,725.60	637.77	5,613.43	5,204.66
Repairs.....	(1)	3,984.85	3,380.54	473.08	4,316.89
Transportation.....	3,228.06	565.71		3,839.40	
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,292.39				
Miscellaneous.....	4,024.66	9,163.44	1,334.47	10,536.01	1,974.89
Construction.....	59,838.86	49,553.87		9,503.79	
Deposited in U. S. Treasury (earnings).....				89.83	
Deposited in U. S. Treasury.....				38,019.46	
Total.....	288,394.33	178,373.28	100,397.83	196,050.85	71,299.68
Balance.....	1,294.59	1,166.11	1,483.72		1,315.51
Balance in fund.....				60.60	3,123.51
Balance for construction.....	16,314.06	597.45		65,496.21	
Daily average number.....	534	304	461	469	108
Cost per capita.....	\$428.00	\$414.77	\$217.76	\$316.31	\$660.18

¹ Repairs included in item "Construction."² Includes medical and dental services.

Finances—Continued

III. MEDICAL CHARITIES

[illegible]

Industrial
Home
Cool
Cool

Finances—Continued

III. CHILD-CARING WORK

	Division of child welfare	District Training School	In- H- Sch	Industrial Home School Col- n
RECEIPTS				
Balance on hand June 30, 1926.....			\$1,057.64	
Board of children.....	\$5,247.75		980.50	
Earnings.....			1,621.14	
Appropriation for salaries.....		\$25,000.00	20,730.00	
Appropriation for maintenance.....	157,500.00	45,000.00	24,600.00	
Appropriation for repairs.....		4,500.00	3,000.00	
Appropriation for manual training equipment.....				
Appropriation for erection of cottage for boys (balance)				
Appropriation for furniture, house furnishings, and equipment.....		25,000.00		
Appropriation for erection of barn (1918).....				2,000.
Appropriation for construction.....		100,000.00		1,500.
Appropriation for livestock, farm machinery, etc.....		6,000.00		
Appropriation for laundry equipment.....		12,000.00		
Appropriation for contingent expenses.....	5,000.00			
Balance for construction.....		10,236.57		
Allotment for maintenance of passenger-carrying auto- mobile.....		394.75	239.63	445.18
Total.....	167,747.75	228,131.32	52,284.91	81,525.32
Deficiency for maintenance.....	44,139.36			
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries and extra services.....		19,316.73	20,578.11	26,101.55
Food and ice.....		6,230.85	13,007.40	8,597.45
Laundry and cleaning.....		1,132.17	336.61	297.44
Dry goods, clothing, and shoes.....		5,235.75	3,874.21	3,864.86
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		6,600.92	4,470.08	2,637.58
Furniture and household furnishings.....		273.97	1,274.79	1,159.08
Medical and surgical supplies.....		1,308.45	1,428.46	1,286.31
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.....		8,061.81	1,609.68	3,091.33
Repairs.....		4,483.20	4,181.41	2,442.50
Manual-training equipment.....				1,180.60
Miscellaneous.....	211,819.14	1,470.83	1,203.17	874.12
Construction.....		110,147.42		24,807.27
Improvements and repairs.....		13,093.86		
Equipment and furniture.....		23,966.19		1,956.33
Laundry equipment.....		10,000.00		
Livestock and farm equipment.....		4,406.55		
Total.....	211,819.14	214,728.70	51,963.92	78,296.42
Balance.....		4,627.26	311.99	1,696.17
Balance in construction.....		89.15		1,532.73
Balance in fund.....			9.00	
Balance for equipment, etc.....		8,686.21		
Balance for contingent expenses.....	67.97			
Daily average number.....			91	94
Cost per capita.....			571.03	548.22

¹ Includes services.

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the various institutions]

	Salaries and extra services	Food	Ice	Laundry and cleaning	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	Furniture and household furnishings	Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	Current repairs and materials for same	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS													
Workhouse	\$0.4485	\$0.2250		\$0.0076	\$0.0764	\$0.2426	\$0.0123	\$0.0030	\$0.1199			\$0.0373	\$1.1728
Reformatory	.5501	.2211		.0108	.0759	.0853	.0452	.0003	.0876	\$0.0359		.0877	1.1609
Jail	.2549	.2333	\$0.0026		.0110	.0500	.0485	.0445	.0638	.0201		.0079	.5966
National Training School for Boys	.3826	.1933			.0632	.0816	.0212	.0057	.0328	.0028		.0839	.8671
National Training School for Girls	.7932	.2858	.0072	.0199	.0721	.1966	.0643	.0780	.1320	.1065		.0601	1.5087
MEDICAL CHARITIES													
Freedmen's Hospital	1.5153	.7233		.0225	.0252	.1623	.0671	.1382	.0016	.0910		.1882	2.9372
Garfield Memorial Hospital	2.0335	1.0636	.0357	.0225		.3704	.5991	.2490				.3028	4.9717
Georgetown University Hospital	2.1124	1.7165	.0468	.3486	.0653	.3700	.0237	.4209		.1109	\$0.2981	.3979	5.6130
Children's Hospital	1.2086	.8337		.0547	.0737	.3065	.2365	.2501		.5793		.2475	3.7936
Home for Incurables	2.1353	1.1677	.0457		.1012	.3746	.2449	.3383		.1289	.2949	.1756	5.0071
Tuberculosis Hospital	.8434	.6638		.0155	.0213	.2335	.0361	.0290	.0116	.0159	.0004	.0373	1.9078
Consumption Hospital	1.1242	.7737	.0190	.0150	.0386	.1360	.0514	.0735	.0031	.1019		.0142	2.3506
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	1.9684	.8030	.0246	.0251	.0948	.3039	.0483	.1238	.0308	.0531		.1158	3.5916
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS													
Industrial Home School	.6195	.3855	.0061	.0101	.1166	.1346	.0384	.0430	.0485	.1259		.0363	1.5645
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.7608	.2506		.0086	.1126	.0769	.0338	.0375	.0901	.0712		.0599	1.5020
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS													
Municipal Lodging House	.4520	.1698	.0124	.0503		.0633	.0170			.0220		.0164	.8032
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	.2891	.4688	.0265	.0308	.0248	.1125	.0422					.0049	.9456
Home for the Aged and Infirm	.3618	.1751			.0174	.1056	.0110	.0044	.1002	.0827		.0053	.8135
Florence Crittenton Home	.2014	.2210		.0094	.0237	.1552	.0258	.0325	.0115	.0085		.0734	.7624

1 Does not include repairs.

2 Includes services.

Industrial Home School

Finances—Continued

I. REFO IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients	Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind
Appropriations:							
Salaries...							
Maintenance...							
Repairs...							
Construction hand June 30,				\$4,891.03	\$1,102.87		\$856.51
Construction materials...				2,802.20	38.00		90.00
Construction materials...				884.33	24.84		876.27
Fuel and dividends...				12,967.61	1,264.03		2,440.00
Contributions and dues...				3,545.81	1,634.98		9.63
Tram fares...				10.79	17.05		2,270.80
Allo-							622.00
ca-				1,365.10			321.57
tion-					110.78		30.92
ing-							
For miscellaneous...				988.97			
Refund...						\$8,835.31	
Pensions...							
Income from legacy...				437.94			
Legacies or endowments...					1,434.51		
Loan...				2,030.00			
Appropriation for salaries...	\$3,300.00	\$3,120.00	\$44,640.00				
Appropriation for maintenance...	3,000.00	7,000.00	50,000.00				
Appropriation for repairs...			4,000.00				
Appropriation for potter's field...			1,000.00				
Appropriation for extension of cow barn...			3,000.00				
Appropriation for repairs to power plant...			14,000.00				
Appropriation for building (balance)...	29,510.85						
Appropriation for equipment...			2,000.00				
Appropriation for rewiring and fixtures...			5,000.00				
Appropriation under contract...				2,600.87	9,994.84	1,000,000.00	1,500.00
Allotment for maintenance passenger-carrying automobile...			1,456.65				
Total...	35,810.85	10,120.00	125,096.65	32,524.65	15,620.90	1,008,835.31	9,017.70
Deficiency...						205,535.99	
DISBURSEMENTS							
Salaries and extra services...	3,300.00	3,060.00	44,230.68	6,026.75	1,505.41		5,840.08
Food and ice...	1,330.24	4,607.39	21,413.26	6,613.47	2,483.18		185.24
Laundry and cleaning...	367.08	389.48		282.27	412.94		575.91
Dry goods and clothing...		262.72	2,128.20	710.20			12.16
Fuel, light, power, etc...	462.50	1,190.92	12,918.06	4,647.22	624.61		
Furniture and house furnishings...	124.03	446.68	1,346.54	773.20	196.91		
Medical and surgical supplies...			538.97	971.75	43.95		
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc...			12,256.50	345.06			
Repairs...	160.24		3,996.25	253.96			269.87
Interest...							454.19
Rent...					1,200.00		
Beneficiaries outside of home...					6,730.13		
Materials used in industries...							248.09
Miscellaneous...	119.62	51.77	647.24	2,196.22	457.15		1,002.58
Building, improvements and equipment...			22,908.76	4,650.51			156.80
Refunds...			502.30	130.26			
Potter's field...							
Total...	5,863.71	10,008.96	122,886.76	27,600.87	13,654.28	1,214,371.30	8,744.92
Balance...	436.29	111.04	620.95	3,900.81	1,966.62		272.78
Balance for building...	29,510.85						
Balance for buildings, improvements, etc...			1,588.94	1,022.97			
Daily average number...	21	29	335	82	18	2,136	
Cost per capita...	293.19	345.14	296.93	278.28			
Whole amount paid under contract...				3,466.87	9,973.84	1,000,000.00	1,500.00

Cost per capita per day

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the various institutions]

	Salaries and extra services	Food	Ice	Laundry and cleaning	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	Furniture and household furnishings	Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.	Current repairs and materials for same	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS													
Workhouse	\$0.4485	\$0.2950		\$0.0076	\$0.0764	\$0.2426	\$0.0123	\$0.0030	\$0.1199	\$0.0359		\$0.0373	\$1.1726
Reformatory	.5401	.2211		.0105	.0759	.0953	.0052	.0003	.0876	.0201		.0877	1.1669
Jail	.2349	.2333	\$0.0026		.0110	.0500	.0085	.0045	.0038	.0028		.0079	.5966
National Training School for Boys	.7836	.2853			.0632	.0816	.0212	.0057	.0328	.0028		.0839	.8671
National Training School for Girls	.7332	.2858	.0072	.0199	.0721	.1966	.0643	‡.0780	.1320	.1065		.0501	1.5087
MEDICAL CHARITIES													
Freedmen's Hospital	1.5153	.7233			.0252	.1623	.0971	.1382	.0016	.0910		.1832	2.9372
Garfield Memorial Hospital	2.0335	1.0636		.0357	.0225	.3704	.5991	.2490			\$0.2981	.3028	4.9717
George Washington University Hospital	2.1124	1.7165	.0468	.3486	.0633	.3700	.0237	.4209		.1109		.3979	5.6190
Georgetown University Hospital	1.2066	.8337		.0547	.0737	.3095	.2365	.2501		.5793		.2475	3.7386
Children's Hospital	2.1353	1.1677		.0457	.1012	.3746	.2349	.3383		.1289	.2949	.2475	5.0071
Home for Incurables	.8434	.6338		.0155	.0213	.2335	.0361	.0290	.0116	.0004		.0373	1.9078
Tuberculosis Hospital	1.1242	.7737	.0190	.0150	.0386	.1360	.0514	.0735	.0031	.1019		.0142	2.3506
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	1.9684	.8030	.0246	.0251	.0648	.3039	.0483	.1238	.0308	.0531		.1158	3.5916
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS													
Industrial Home School	.6195	.3855	.0061	.0101	.1166	.1346	.0384	‡.0430	.0485	.1259		.0363	1.5645
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.7608	.2506		.0086	.1126	.0769	.0338	‡.0375	.0901	.0712		.0599	1.5020
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS													
Municipal Lodging House	.4520	.1698	.0124	.0503		.0633	.0170			.0220		.0164	.8032
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	.2891	.4088	.0285	.0368	.0248	.1125	.0422					.0049	.9456
Home for the Aged and Infirm	.3618	.1751		.0088	.0174	.1066	.0110	.0044	.1002	.0327		.0053	.8135
Florence Crittenton Home	.2014	.2210		.0094	.0237	.1352	.0258	.0325	.0115	.0685		.0734	.7624

1 Does not include repairs.

‡ Includes services.

Movement of population

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Work-house	Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Number of inmates June 30, 1926.....	485	289	387	421	95
Admitted during year.....	3,289	172	11,926	317	65
Recaptured.....	9	9	20	8	23
Readmitted.....			349		
Recaptured from previous year.....	3	2			
Returned parole violators.....		3		8	5
Total.....	3,786	475	12,682	754	188
Discharged.....	3,257	83	8,416	97	11
Transferred.....		20	3,824	3	1
Paroled.....		29		113	33
Escaped.....	23	21	45	33	32
Died.....			9	1	
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....	506	322	388	507	111
Total.....	3,786	475	12,682	754	188
Daily average number.....	534	304	461	1,469	108

¹ Of this number 122 were District of Columbia boys.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

	Freedmen's Hospital	Columbia Hospital	Garfield Memorial Hospital	Providence Hospital ¹	George Washington University Hospital	Georgetown University Hospital
Number of patients June 30, 1926.....	222	130	141	12	53	101
Admitted during year.....	3,915	2,643	4,380	436	2,186	3,153
Births.....	326	1,445	554		178	436
Total.....	4,463	4,218	5,075	448	2,417	3,690
Discharged.....	3,938	4,018	4,732	405	2,288	3,441
Died.....	320	86	220	21	80	159
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....	205	114	123	22	49	90
Total.....	4,463	4,218	5,075	448	2,417	3,690
Daily average number of patients.....	209	172	187		58	105
Daily average number of free patients.....	162	110	21	24	9	51
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....		7,937	4,826			5,067
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....		1,787	2,004		1,865	2,556
Number of visits to dispensary.....		9,065	6,830		9,929	7,623

	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital ¹	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Number of patients June 30, 1926.....	92	160	17	96	121	220
Admitted during year.....	3,259	4,637	979	50	392	4,308
Births.....						363
Total.....	3,351	4,797	996	146	513	4,891
Discharged.....	3,032	4,465	937	5	194	4,210
Died.....	220	214	52	38	174	396
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....	99	118	7	103	145	285
Total.....	3,351	4,797	996	146	513	4,891
Daily average number of patients.....	113	123	28	95	134	
Daily average number of free patients.....	75	24	21		132	257
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....	15,222	7,616				
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....	3,486	1,852				
Number of visits to dispensary.....	18,708	5,764				

¹ Charity cases only.

Movement of population—Continued

III. CHILD CARING

	Division of child welfare			District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children
	Permanent wards	Temporary wards	Feeble-minded (not wards)			
Number under care June 30, 1926.....	1,297	356	99	43	89	88
Inmates or wards received.....	117	527	52	20	262	213
Total.....	1,414	883	151	63	351	301
Paroled.....				1		
Discharged.....	251	426	44		252	183
Died.....	6	2	1			
Absconded.....				2	2	11
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....	1,157	455	106	60	97	107
Total.....	1,414	883	151	63	351	301
Daily average number.....					91	94

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society	St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients
Number of inmates June 30, 1926.....		20	300	80	19	2,231
Admitted during year.....	7,891	1,852	136	62		348
Readmitted.....		96	76	55		5
Births.....				38		
Total.....		1,968	512	235	19	2,584
Discharged.....		1,935	102	141		172
Died.....			39	3	2	161
Transferred.....				14		
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....		33	371	77	17	2,251
Total.....		1,968	512	235	19	2,584
Daily average number.....	20	29	335	82	118	2,136

¹ In addition to those cared for in institution, 35 outside the institution, received assistance.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1913-1927

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS															
Workhouse.....	620	644	622	634	631	373	433	334	268	269	340	335	413	488	534
Reformatory.....					66	133	134	156	159	178	199	161	163	230	304
Jail.....	237	227	258	253	214	227	318	297	243	290	320	355	308	425	461
National Training School for Boys.....	371	386	364	396	408	387	362	390	341	330	298	297	327	381	469
National Training School for Girls.....	79	78	80	74	84	86	88	106	112	106	60	70	91	98	108
MEDICAL CHARITIES															
Freedmen's Hospital...	192	185	203	203	217	206	169	158	151	158	163	169	167	178	168
Columbia Hospital....	55	56	56	57	56	42	34	38	36	41	35	29	30	27	26
Garfield Hospital.....	55	53	55	50	46	43	28	27	23	27	27	25	23	24	23
George Washington University Hospital.....	14	14	14	14	14	11	6	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	9
Georgetown University Hospital.....	35	37	33	23	20	16	7	12	10	9	9	13	10	13	14
Providence Hospital....	93	93	91	89	85	68	75	24	24	18	21	22	21	24	24
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	24	26	27	48	41	30	39	24	28	31	35	26	27	27	26
Children's Hospital....	64	58	67	72	66	57	45	40	34	41	41	45	38	51	56
Homeopathic Hospital.....	22	25	25	24	24	19									
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	16	17	20	23	29	39	24	9	3	18	12	10	11	9	20
Home for Incurables....	60	60	60	61	60	61	55	57	57	57	58	57	68	85	95
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	93	103	124	140	129	119	110	109	115	126	124	109	123	128	132
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	160	181	198	179	157	146	143	131	131	136	167	222	244	233	237
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES															
Board of Children's Guardians.....	1,699	1,779	1,940	1,969	2,009	2,110	2,121	2,062	1,940	1,873	1,663	1,631	1,641	1,723	1,757
Industrial Home School.....	138	142	143	144	133	121	105	109	83	65	(3)	58	80	86	91
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	63	64	76	92	91	92	92	89	86	86	86	87	85	86	94
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	95	91	91	86	86	71			11	25	27	0	0	0	0
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	38	42	58	65	68		50	47	25	36	46	0	0	0	0
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....		128	122	111	105				82	129	95	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS															
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	296	294	315	338	326	339	296	287	277	299	304	278	286	311	335
Municipal Lodging House.....	14	20	27	19	12	9	9	6	10	22	9	15	17	17	20
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	31	30	24	25	22	18	17	15	17	14	12	15	21	24	29
Florence Crittenton Home.....	124	112	114	112	60	64	55	65	69	65	59	38	59	64	82
Aid Association for the Blind.....	11	15	16	16	15	14	12	12	15	16	20	20	0	0	0
Southern Relief Society Home.....				13	18	17	17	18	16	18	18	17	18	18	18
Government Hospital for the Insane—District of Columbia patients.....	1,458	1,563	1,591	1,643	1,682	1,669	1,637	1,637	1,762	1,784	1,865	1,906	2,007	2,124	2,136

¹ During 7 months.

² Closed during entire year.

³ Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

JAIL, WORKHOUSE, AND REFORMATORY

In submitting the annual reports of the above institutions, I want to call your attention to a few things of importance:

WORKHOUSE

The vacancy of assistant superintendent's office at the workhouse on account of the death of Charles C. MacClaughry, which occurred in October, 1926, was quite a handicap until the 1st of July, when we were fortunate in securing the services of Julian A. Schoen, who formerly filled the position for two years and who is a very able and capable man.

Buildings.—We are rapidly replacing the old frame structures with modern, up-to-date brick buildings, with three dormitories completed and two more nearing completion.

Brick plant.—We were unable to increase the output of brick on account of the dilapidated condition of the kilns. If we had been given the appropriation asked for last year, this would have been increased to about 8,000,000. It would require an appropriation of about \$35,000 to put this plant in good shape.

Water system.—Our water system is in a deplorable condition, as the source of supply is from Occoquan Creek, and at times there is so much mud in the pipes that we can scarcely get water through. We are now getting estimates and information to ask for an appropriation for driven wells. This is a matter that should be given serious consideration.

REFORMATORY

This has been a banner year at the reformatory. In addition to our building program, which has been very satisfactory, we have completed a canning factory, where we expect to can a full crop of tomatoes raised at both the workhouse and reformatory. After this year we hope to can corn, beans, peas, and all kinds of vegetables sufficient for our needs and to help other District institutions.

Foundry.—We have the building started for a foundry and contracts let for the equipment; this we hope to have in operation by the 1st of November, for casting grate bars, manhole rings and covers, and anything else that is required in this line for the District's needs.

Tag plant.—The tag plant is complete and one of the best equipped factories in existence. We were delayed about 60 days on account of getting contracts for the machinery and material for this plant, which was no fault of ours, making it impossible to deliver all of these tags by the 10th of November, the time set by the commissioners, without operating the plant night and day; however, we hope to deliver these tags by the first of the year, so there will be no inconvenience.

Shirts and overalls.—We have also started an overall and shirt factory, where we are at this time manufacturing overalls, jumpers, underwear, shirts, and sweaters for our use, and in a short time we hope to be manufacturing for all of the other District institutions. Mr. A. C. Tawse, who is in charge of the reformatory, is a practical overall and shirt maker and is well posted on manufacture of different kinds. With the proper encouragement he will be able to make the reformatory a profitable manufacturing institution.

Railroad.—Our industrial railroad is completed to a point near Pohick Station and only awaits connection to be made by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. We find that it will be desirable to secure 1½ acres of land at this point, that can be secured for \$150, in order to have the proper space for switching. The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. has agreed to take care of this until we get this appropriation through.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

D

The women's department has been very well handled, due to the efficient management of Mrs. Herndon and her assistants. We hope in the next year to commence to replace these old, dilapidated buildings with new and modern structures.

THE JAIL

REF
OF
F

The jail has been very well handled during the cramped and crowded condition on account of rebuilding. I would earnestly urge an appropriation to rebuild the north wing, making it possible to take care of the increased population which we are bound to have.

Too much praise can not be given Major Peak and his assistants for the efficient service rendered in the past year.

M. M. BARNARD,
General Superintendent.

REPORT OF CONSTRUCTING ENGINEER

I have the honor to submit herewith report of the construction and engineering operations at the workhouse and reformatory.

REFORMATORY

Status of buildings June 30, 1927.—Twenty permanent buildings complete or under construction, as follows: 6 dormitories complete and 50 per cent equipped, 2 of which are in service; 5 shops, all in service; 1 mess hall complete except interior equipment; 1 disciplinary dormitory with cells, complete and ready for occupancy; 1 disciplinary dormitory without cells, complete, occupied; 1 boiler house being remodeled for permanent boiler installation; 1 wash house ready for interior equipment; 4 dormitories on north side, foundations in place and brickwork average 40 per cent complete.

Work done during fiscal year.—Three dormitories, concrete floors and plumbing fixtures put in; 2 dormitories, brickwork and roof completed, 1 dormitory, brickwork 25 per cent complete, arcade walk and roof connecting dormitories on south side completed; 1 mess hall roof completed, floor laid, painting completed, oven installed, and all necessary steam and water pipes placed; 1 clothing shop, walls painted, plumbing and heating piping installed; 1 auto-tag shop concrete floor placed, interior painted, steam and water pipes installed, and work under way installing machinery; 1 foundry building (not included in main group), foundation installed and brickwork sill high; 1 canning factory building (not included in main group) completed and part of equipment installed; grading around permanent buildings was nearly completed.

WORKHOUSE

Status of buildings June 30, 1927.—Five permanent buildings complete or under construction, as follows: 2 dormitories, capacity 100 men, each completed and occupied; 1 dormitory, ready for occupancy; 1 isolation building (to contain 38 cells) brickwork 60 per cent complete, cell foundations complete; 1 dormitory, brickwork 20 per cent complete. With a normal population it should be possible to house all inmates in permanent dormitories during the coming winter.

Work done during fiscal year.—One dormitory roofed and interior equipped, completed, and occupied about November 30; 1 dormitory completed from foundation line and made practically ready for occupancy; 1 dormitory foundation and 20 per cent brickwork completed; 1 isolation building containing 38 cells, 60 per cent complete as described above. Considerable grading was done on north side of group.

INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD

At the close of the fiscal year work was near completion on the last section of railroad to connect with main line near Pohick station. Grading was completed over practically the entire line and track laid to a point about 1,200 feet from the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.

In view of the rough condition of the land at this point and in order to provide suitable switching connections and switching yards, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land will be required to make room for this connection. This connection was worked out in cooperation with the railroad company's engineer. Under favorable conditions it should be possible to complete this road in a very short time.

INDUSTRIES

Brick plant.—During the fiscal year 4,283,000 bricks were made, being slightly less than that made during the previous year. The clay storage shed was further enlarged, extending to east and the old section completely rebuilt so as to provide sufficient storage room for about 60 days operation. With this shed filled in the fall of the year it should be possible to operate continuously during the winter months, as the clay brought in during bad winter weather requires a much longer time for proper drying. This addition to the plant enabling more continuous operation during bad weather, should materially increase the output during the next year. I again wish to stress the need of rebuilding the old kilns and constructing several new ones if production is to be further increased.

Automobile license-plate shop.—Shop building No. 22 of the main group at the reformatory was equipped and machinery installed for the making of automobile license plates. At the close of the fiscal year most of the machinery was received and installation under way. The best of equipment is being used in this plant and it should be possible to manufacture a better license plate than ever used before by the District of Columbia and have same delivered on time.

Canning factory.—A building was constructed on the industrial railroad just outside the group of permanent buildings at the reformatory for a canning factory and most of the equipment was installed on June 30. With this plant in operation it should be possible to use practically all the farm products, which should result in considerable saving of food supplies.

Foundry.—A foundation was placed and brickwork carried to sill high on a building near the canning factory to be used as a foundry. At this place it is planned to use all the waste and scrap iron from the various District departments and, with the addition of a small quantity of pig iron, convert same into new castings, such as grate bars, boilerfronts, and many other castings for the District's needs. While this foundry has not been pushed as rapidly as the other two new industries mentioned, it should be in complete operation within a comparatively short time.

HEATING PLANTS, UTILITIES, ETC.

With the establishment of additional industries our central power plant is being taxed almost to its maximum capacity. It is therefore very essential that a careful study be made of the power and lighting requirements throughout the entire institution so as to distribute the load more evenly over the entire 24-hour period. In this connection I wish to again emphasize the need for operating motors in connection with pumping water, making ice, etc., during the night or at some time when the industries are not drawing heavily on the power plant. Some tests and studies have been made regarding the economy to the District of Columbia in purchasing electric current for power and lighting from an outside corporation. It is my suggestion in this connection that our power plant be put in best possible working condition to produce a higher efficiency before final tests are made to settle this question.

Improvements to our water system are badly needed to provide a better grade of water and to insure a greater storage capacity so that the pumps need not be operated during the peak-load period. Additional storage capacity in the way of another storage tank should be provided without delay.

With the installation of heating boilers recently obtained from Fort Humphreys, I recommend the use of a standard shaking grate of the same design for all these boilers so as to produce better results from the coal burned in heating and to simplify our stock of replacement parts. Meters should also be provided on our power and water service lines, also in our heating plant so as to provide a means of making tests to determine the efficiency of the various plants. By this means it should be possible to save considerable coal in the future.

In consideration of the increase in engineering activities, especially in connection with the establishment of industries, the further extension of utilities, and the devising of ways and means for the efficient operation of the power plant, water system, etc., in addition to the construction work in connection with permanent buildings, I feel that more attention and assistance should be given this branch of work so as to provide a smooth-working, efficient organization that can get the desired result and effect greater economy in the expenditure of funds for the institution.

HERBERT R. HAAR,
Constructing Engineer.

REPORT OF THE JAIL

Herewith I beg to submit the annual report of the Washington Asylum and Jail.

The year closing this date has seen the active inauguration of reforms and improvements in the policies and equipment of the jail, which the timely cooperation of the Congress and the Commissioners of the District have made possible.

Improved housing assured by the nearly completed addition to the main structure will bring the institution measurably nearer the accepted standards of modern efficiency and will materially increase both the safety and comfort of the prisoners.

Overcrowding has been unavoidable hitherto, as my previous reports have indicated for several years, but it would seem to be unlikely that the new equipment will fall short of the demands to be made upon it in the immediate future.

That the expansions already authorized are but a beginning, however, should be conceded, and plans for further additions should be devised for emergencies to come.

Remodeling of the obsolete cell blocks should be undertaken before suggested plans for ventilation and other desirable sanitary needs are made at considerable expense and by way of complying with a condition that should be cured and not merely endured. Much of the equipment has outlived the period of dependable functioning and it is only prudent that radical reconditioning be given the right of way without adding to the old building.

The institution is assured added space, modern and scientific, but the faults in the old construction are emphasized by the contrast with the new and should have early attention.

In support of this view a glance at the tabulated figures herein is enlightening. The largest turnover in the history of the jail was recorded within the period covered by this report, just as in last year's report the record up to that period was indicated.

For the year ending June 30, 1927, a total of 11,926 prisoners were received, or 940 more than during 1926. The daily average population was 461, or 36 more than last year. This total is about 80 per cent larger than the average 10 years ago and 150 more inmates than the average 5 years ago.

Obviously a building program to keep step with this rate of progression must be active and not merely prospective. Safety and overcrowding rarely keep step, but it is encouraging to note that there were no escapes from a cell block during the year.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The largest total commitments for a single offense and the largest total for that offense was 5,874 for intoxication. This classification accounts for 49.2 per cent of the total for all offenses and is 820 more than last year. It is to be hoped that the future will show this to be an increased efficiency in enforcement rather than an increased violation of the law.

HIGH CRIMES

There were 7 more persons received for murder and 10 less for grand larceny in comparison with 1926. For carrying dangerous weapons there was a slight increase, another evidence of the vigilance of the police and the swift justice of the courts, and there were 23 fewer cases of housebreaking. That defiance of the court which commitments for contempt indicate shows a falling off of 9. Thirty-five more prisoners were transferred to out-of-town institutions to serve from a year and a day to life.

CONCLUSION

The figures indicate a busy and responsible year and the results represent the composite effort and the cooperation of the commissioners, the Director of the Board of Public Welfare, Supt. of Prisons M. M. Barnard, a loyal and efficient force of officers and civilian personnel, and the encouragement of the chairman of the penal committee of the Welfare Board.

For all of the above I have especial reasons for gratitude and thanks.

W. L. PEAK,
Assistant Superintendent.

Movement of prisoners	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Prisoners in jail, July 1, 1926, at 8 a. m.	124	224	2	37	387
Prisoners received during the year	4,423	6,253	153	1,097	11,926
Prisoners recommitted during the year	147	171	5	23	349
Escaped prisoners returned	9	11			20
Total	4,703	6,662	160	1,157	12,682
Prisoners released during the year	4,567	6,450	157	1,120	12,294
	136	212	3	37	388
RELEASED					
By expiration	1,476	2,273	31	475	4,255
By the courts	1,633	1,882	68	348	3,931
To workhouse, Occoquan, Va.	1,189	1,897	46	272	3,404
To District of Columbia reformatory, Lorton, Va.	45	130			175
To United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.	38	91			129
To United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.	17	38			55
To State reformatory, Howard, R. I.				11	11
To House of Correction, Rutland, Vt.			6		6
To St. Elizabeths Hospital for Insane	4	1	1		6
To National Training School for Girls				1	1
To National Training School for Boys		1			1
To sanitary officer	14	9	1	2	26
To immigration officer	5			1	6
By presidential commutation	3				3
By death	2	6		1	9
By escape from jail grounds ¹	9	5			14
By escape from Gallinger Hospital grounds ¹	14	15			29
By escape from municipal wharf ¹		2			2
To Walter Reed General Hospital	1				1
Recommitted prisoners released	117	100	4	9	230
Total	4,567	6,450	157	1,120	12,294

¹ 45 escaped trustees: Apprehended and returned to jail, 20; fines paid at court, 13; committed on other charges, 6; unaccounted for, 6.

Daily average of prisoners	461
Largest number of prisoners on any one day	589
Smallest number of prisoners on any one day	337

Total number committed and released, by months

	Committed					Released				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	
1926										
July	288	453	7	102	850	306	459	6	102	873
August	288	478	10	85	861	278	476	8	82	844
September	369	530	6	94	999	375	542	9	95	1,021
October	378	538	6	92	1,014	372	540	3	99	1,014
November	395	582	13	94	1,084	420	594	13	93	1,120
December	389	462	14	79	944	392	517	15	96	1,020
1927										
January	463	520	22	79	1,084	463	472	21	64	1,020
February	344	522	19	80	965	382	543	13	89	1,027
March	381	577	14	99	1,071	399	578	20	97	1,094
April	339	543	10	100	992	370	620	15	112	1,117
May	433	558	17	106	1,114	415	566	12	100	1,093
June	356	490	15	87	948	395	543	22	91	1,051
Total	4,423	6,253	153	1,097	11,926	4,567	6,450	157	1,120	12,294

Number of prisoners in confinement at the end of each month, and the daily average, by months

	Male		Female		Total	Average
	White	Colored	White	Colored		
1926						
July.....	122	231	3	37	393	370
August.....	142	243	5	40	430	394
September.....	150	246	2	40	438	431
October.....	175	260	5	36	476	475
November.....	168	268	5	38	479	510
December.....	172	219	4	23	418	509
1927						
January.....	184	283	5	42	514	463
February.....	151	274	11	35	471	501
March.....	154	297	6	41	498	487
April.....	137	229	3	31	400	480
May.....	164	243	8	37	452	454
June.....	136	212	3	37	388	431

Ages of prisoners committed

Age	Number of prisoners	Age	Number of prisoners
20 years and under.....	1, 147	51 to 60	995
21 to 30.....	4, 131	60 and over.....	346
31 to 40.....	3, 191		
41 to 50.....	2, 116	Total.....	11, 926

Prisoners transferred to the Gallinger Hospital for hospital treatment and mental examination

White males.....	129
Colored males.....	62
White females.....	24
Colored females.....	27
Total.....	242

Transferred to penitentiaries

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
House of Correction, Rutland, Vt.....		6			6
State Reformatory for Women, Howard, R. I.....				11	11
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	17		38		55
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	38		129		167
District reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	45		130		175
Total.....	100	6	297	11	414

Length of sentences imposed on prisoners transferred to penitentiaries

	Male						Female		Total
	Lorton		Leavenworth		Atlanta		Rutland	Howard	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
1 year and 1 day	5	27	6	7				1	46
1 year and 1 month	1								1
1 year and 5 months		1							1
1 year and 6 months	4	19	3	14		4		1	45
1 year and 8 months				1					1
1 year and 9 months	1								1
1 year and 10 months			1						1
2 years	12	35	3	10	4	3	2	1	70
2 years and 6 months	3	2	2					1	8
2 years and 9 months							1		1
3 years	9	20	7	20	3	7	3	1	70
4 years	3	8	3	2	1	3	3		20
4 years and 6 months	1								1
5 years	4	16	1	7	1	7		4	40
6 years	2	1	5	6		2			16
7 years		1		1	1	2			5
8 years			1	2					3
10 years			2	5	5	4		1	17
12 years				2					2
13 years				2					2
15 years			2	4	1	2		1	10
20 years			1	1		1			3
25 years				1		1			2
30 years			1						1
Life				6	1	2			9
Total	45	130	38	91	17	38	6	11	376

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries	\$42,800. 00
Appropriation for maintenance	58,700. 00
Total	101,500. 00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services	42,889. 95
Meat, fish, etc.	\$12,026. 48
Flour	486. 35
Bread	7,128. 75
Groceries and provisions	19,049. 84
Milk	565. 88
	39,257. 30
Ice	441. 07
Clothing	\$232. 47
Shoes and repairs to same	612. 52
Dry goods	1,009. 08
	1,854. 07
Fuel	4,781. 19
Gas	477. 56
Electricity	2,441. 64
Engineers supplies	712. 46
	8,412. 85
Furniture and household furnishings	1,429. 08
Medical and surgical supplies	760. 73
Farm tools and appliances	\$157. 97
Fertilizers and seeds	31. 93
Forage	66. 32
	256. 22
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	778. 36
Telephone	247. 01
Current repairs and materials for same	3,380. 54
Dental services	27. 00
Miscellaneous	282. 10
Total expenditures	100,016. 28
Balance on hand June 30, 1927	1,483. 72

REPORT OF THE WORKHOUSE

Financial statement

	Appropriations	Expenditures	Balance unexpended
Salaries:			
Administration, joint.....	\$7,325.00	\$7,320.31	\$4.69
Workhouse services.....	70,240.00	69,318.85	921.15
Maintenance.....	105,000.00	104,594.60	405.40
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,500.00	47,292.39	207.61
Construction, dynamite, oils, repairs, etc.....	60,000.00	59,838.86	161.14
Total.....	290,065.00	288,365.01	1,699.99

Appropriations:

Salaries.....	\$77,565.00
Maintenance.....	105,000.00
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,500.00
Construction, dynamite, oils, repairs, etc.....	60,000.00
Total.....	290,065.00

Expended:

Salaries.....	76,639.16
Maintenance.....	104,594.60
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,292.39
Construction, dynamite, oils, repairs, etc.....	59,838.86
Balance unexpended.....	1,699.99
Total.....	290,065.00

Appropriations for construction, dynamite, oils, repairs, etc., \$60,000, expended as follows:

Salaries, foremen, per diem.....	23,364.06
Brick plant.....	4,457.86
Dynamite.....	19.75
Electrical.....	1,314.66
Cement and lime.....	6,250.64
Hardware, tools, etc.....	1,686.02
Paints and oils.....	2,265.47
Plumbing, engineer supplies, etc.....	7,669.20
Lumber.....	12,811.20
Total.....	59,838.86

Appropriation for maintenance, \$105,000, expended as follows:

Salaries, foremen, per diem.....	10,777.69
Groceries, food, meats, etc.....	43,858.21
Clothing, dry goods, shoes, and repairs.....	14,899.96
Furniture and house furnishings.....	2,393.12
Medical and surgical supplies.....	592.65
Laundry and cleaning.....	1,486.20
Automobile and repairs, gasoline, oils, etc.....	3,434.00
Transportation, tugs, and scows.....	3,228.06
Farm tools and equipment, forage, stables, etc.....	19,900.05
Machinery, engineer and plumbing supplies.....	1,376.02
Postage.....	170.00
Library, stationery and printing.....	944.34
Miscellaneous supplies, freight and telephone.....	1,534.30
Total.....	104,594.60
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,292.39
Farm products less deliveries to the reformatory.....	52,866.49

Total cost for maintenance, manufacturing, and farm products.....	204,753.48
---	------------

Credits:

Brick delivered to the District of Columbia (2,351,000, at \$15 per thousand)-----	\$35, 265. 00
Brick delivered to the District of Columbia Reformatory (523,670, at \$15 per thousand)-----	7, 855. 05
Brick used at the District of Columbia Workhouse (757,982, at \$15 per thousand)-----	11, 369. 73
Brick delivered to the District of Columbia Jail (25,000, at \$15 per thousand)-----	375. 00
Sand used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	250. 00
Sand used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	240. 00
Gravel used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	80. 00
Gravel used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	95. 00
Tile, hollow, used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	1, 113. 60
Tile, hollow, used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	1, 061. 28
Lumber sawed-----	1, 400. 00
Wood cut-----	1, 900. 00
Farm products used-----	52, 866. 49
Milk used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	2, 825. 27
Workhouse fuel used to furnish lights and water to the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	8, 094. 00
Total -----	124, 790. 42
Net cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance manufacturing and construction-----	79, 963. 06

Total cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing and farm products----- 204, 753. 48

BRICK STATEMENT

Brick in stock July 1, 1926-----	962, 125
Brick manufactured-----	4, 283, 000
Total -----	5, 245, 125
Brick used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	757, 982
Brick used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	523, 670
Brick delivered to the District of Columbia-----	2, 351, 000
Crushed and imperfect-----	140, 703
Brick on hand June 30, 1927-----	1, 471, 770
Total -----	5, 245, 125

Cost to the District Government for the operation of the institution

Debits:

Appropriations-----	\$290, 065. 00
Farm products raised-----	55, 691. 76
Lumber sawed-----	1, 400. 00
Wood cut-----	1, 900. 00
Total -----	349, 056. 76

Credits:

Farm products used-----	52, 866. 49
Lumber sawed-----	1, 400. 00
Wood cut-----	1, 900. 00
2,331,000 brick delivered to the District of Columbia, at \$15 per thousand-----	35, 265. 00
523,670 brick to the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	7, 855. 05
25,000 brick to the District of Columbia Jail, at \$15 per thousand-----	375. 00
757,982 brick used at the District of Columbia Workhouse, at \$15 per thousand-----	11, 369. 73
Sand used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	240. 00
Sand used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	250. 00
Gravel used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	95. 00
Gravel used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	80. 00

Credits—Continued.

Milk used at the District of Columbia Reformatory.....	\$2, 825. 27
Tile used at the District of Columbia Workhouse.....	1, 113. 60
Tile used at the District of Columbia Reformatory.....	1, 061. 28
Workhouse fuel used to furnish light and water to the reformatory.....	8, 094. 00
Net cost of salaries, maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing and construction.....	224, 266. 34
Total.....	349, 056. 76

RECAPITULATION

Total appropriations and products.....	\$349, 056. 76
Total credits, book only.....	124, 790. 42
Total cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, and construction.....	224, 266. 34
Total appropriation only.....	290, 065. 00
Total credits, book only.....	124, 790. 42
Net cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, and construction.....	165, 274. 58
The daily average population.....	534. 17
The previous year.....	488. 48
<i>Cost for salaries, maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, construction and repairs, etc.</i>	
The gross cost per day.....	\$790. 04
The net cost per capita per year.....	310. 40
The net cost per capita per day.....	. 86
The net cost for subsistence per capita per day.....	. 20

Products of farm, dairy, and orchards

Farm products.....	\$14, 135. 51
Dairy.....	27, 935. 35
Hog pens.....	7, 355. 75
Orchards.....	6, 265. 15
Total.....	55, 691. 76

SUPPORT OF ABANDONED WIVES

The amount paid in 26 cases under the nonsupport act for the support of abandoned wives and children was \$1,488.50.

Movement of population

Number of prisoners June 30, 1926.....	485
Admitted during the year, white.....	1, 241
Admitted during the year, colored.....	2, 045
Recaptured.....	9
Recaptured from previous years.....	3
Still at large.....	14
Total.....	3, 797
Discharged.....	3, 268
Escaped.....	23
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....	506
Total.....	3, 797

Prisoners received by months

Months	White		Colored		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
July.....	43	0	86	25	154
August.....	49	2	100	15	166
September.....	126	3	129	25	283
October.....	114	1	182	25	322
November.....	114	6	184	22	326
December.....	73	4	130	15	222
January.....	124	4	152	17	297
February.....	125	2	185	24	336
March.....	119	10	176	30	335
April.....	68	3	138	25	234
May.....	98	1	151	25	275
June.....	143	9	168	19	339
Total.....	1,196	45	1,781	267	3,289

Average monthly population

	Men	Women		Men	Women
July.....	400.28	52.27	January.....	475.26	44.8
August.....	388.09	54.06	February.....	532.16	53.70
September.....	401.02	49.27	March.....	557.00	52.24
October.....	552.07	55.14	April.....	509.20	53.27
November.....	524.00	54.1	May.....	487.28	51.07
December.....	478.24	51.3	June.....	485.23	49.09

Daily average population, males..... 486.92
 Daily average population, females..... 47.25

Ages of male prisoners received

	White	Colored	Total
From 17 to 20 years.....	63	371	434
From 21 to 30 years.....	295	731	1,026
From 31 to 40 years.....	292	447	739
From 41 to 50 years.....	363	148	511
From 51 to 70 years.....	170	68	238
From 71 years and over.....	13	16	29
Total.....	1,196	1,781	2,977

Ages of female prisoners received

	White	Colored	Total
From 17 to 25 years.....	129	14	143
From 26 to 35 years.....	86	6	92
From 36 to 45 years.....	37	15	52
From 46 to 60 years.....	15	10	25
Total.....	267	45	312

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT**REPORT OF SEWING ROOM**

There were 3,238 garments made and 20,578 pieces repaired in the sewing room of the women's department.

REPORT ON LAUNDRY

There were 199,212 pieces laundered in the laundry of the women's department.

REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY

Financial statement

APPROPRIATIONS

Maintenance		\$55,000.00
Salaries:		
Reformatory	\$50,000.00	
Joint workhouse and reformatory	7,325.00	
		57,325.00
Permanent construction, buildings, etc		50,000.00
Material for repairs to buildings, etc		4,000.00
Fuel for maintenance		10,000.00
Total		176,325.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Maintenance		55,000.00
Salaries:		
Reformatory	\$49,586.20	
Joint workhouse and reformatory	7,320.31	
		56,906.51
Permanent construction, buildings, etc		49,553.87
Material for repairs to buildings, etc		3,984.85
Fuel for maintenance		9,579.88
Appropriation unexpended		1,299.89
Total		176,325.00
Appropriation for maintenance		55,000.00
Credit for sale of brooms		2,728.39
Total		57,728.39

Disbursements:

Salaries	4,137.48
Meats, fish, etc	8,773.13
Flour	4,812.42
Groceries and provisions	8,198.45
Butter	977.64
Eggs	1,775.15
Clothing and dry goods	5,386.13
Shoes and repairs for same	3,033.61
Furniture and house furnishings	572.56
Medical and surgical supplies	31.95
Laundry and cleaning supplies	1,194.90
Canning equipment	462.50
Blacksmithing and supplies	85.36
Farm tools	284.84
Seeds and fertilizer	1,384.53
Forage	6,097.05
Transportation	589.71
Stationery and printing equipment	448.82
Telephone and tolls	195.11
Freight and express	333.29
Electrical supplies	329.38
Oils, lubricants, and equipment	445.53
Tools	181.36
Repairs	304.99
Postage	220.00
Broom supplies	1,697.32

Disbursements—Continued.

Gratuity.....	\$555. 00
Tobacco.....	1, 498. 20
Athletic supplies.....	67. 80
Automobile supplies.....	941. 69
Gasoline.....	740. 25
Chinaware and supplies for kitchen.....	264. 36
Newspapers.....	323. 75
Photographic supplies.....	26. 59
Rewards.....	175. 00
Sewing-room supplies.....	247. 71
Dental services.....	297. 00
Miscellaneous.....	325. 48
	<hr/> 57, 416. 04
Appropriation for permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	50, 000. 00
Balance available from previous appropriations.....	151. 32
Total.....	<hr/> 50, 151. 32

Disbursements:

Salaries.....	26, 188. 76
Cement and lime.....	6, 566. 86
Lumber.....	3, 480. 50
Engineering and plumbing supplies.....	3, 586. 14
Electrical supplies.....	1, 118. 00
Paints.....	1, 654. 20
Material for railway.....	327. 80
Roofing and material for same.....	3, 200. 29
Tools.....	295. 96
Sewer pipe and supplies.....	900. 13
Bake oven.....	2, 000. 00
Miscellaneous.....	235. 23
	<hr/> 49, 553. 87
Appropriation for repairs to buildings, etc.....	4, 000. 00

Disbursements:

Lumber.....	1, 146. 63
Paints.....	1, 913. 92
Roofing.....	879. 30
Lime.....	45. 00
	<hr/> 3, 984. 85
Appropriation for fuel for maintenance.....	10, 000. 00
Disbursement: Fuel.....	9, 579. 88

Prisoners received and discharged

Population July 1, 1926.....	289
Received from jail.....	171
Returned from jail.....	1
Returned parole violators.....	3
Recaptured.....	9
Recaptured from previous years.....	2
	<hr/> 475
Discharged.....	82
Paroled.....	29
Escaped.....	21
Released through jail to Leavenworth.....	20
Commuted.....	1
Population June 30, 1927.....	322
	<hr/> 475

Prisoners received by months

	Colored	White		Colored	White
July.....	21	2	February.....	5	4
August.....	8	1	March.....	14	4
September.....	0	0	April.....	7	6
October.....	5	1	May.....	9	5
November.....	25	5	June.....	11	5
December.....	15	6			
January.....	9	3	Total for year.....	129	42

Average monthly population

July.....	304. 419	February.....	311. 357
August.....	306. 258	March.....	316. 583
September.....	292. 866	April.....	318. 100
October.....	269. 209	May.....	311. 484
November.....	281. 766	June.....	323. 733
December.....	303. 355		
January.....	307. 419	Average daily population..	303. 796

Brooms manufactured and furnished the various branches of the government of the District of Columbia

77½ dozen brooms, 40-pound, at \$8.25.....	per dozen..	\$635. 94
249 5/6 dozen brooms, 30-pound, at \$7.25.....	do.....	1, 811. 30
126¾ dozen brooms, 24-pound, at \$5.25.....	do.....	665. 44
40 5/12 dozen brooms, whisk, at \$2.....	do.....	80. 83
Total.....		3, 193. 51

Products of farm and piggery

Farm products.....	6, 523. 69
Hogs slaughtered.....	2, 848. 56
Total.....	9, 372. 25

Parole statistics

Number of prisoners on parole July 1, 1926.....	32
Paroled during year.....	29
Total.....	61
Discharged from parole during year.....	25
Parole violations.....	6
Paroles in good standing June 30, 1927.....	30
Total.....	61
Earnings of prisoners on parole during year.....	\$37, 386. 93

Population and cost

Daily average population.....	303. 796
Previous year.....	229. 865
Gross cost per day.....	\$332. 83
Gross cost per man per day.....	1. 08
Gross cost per capita for the year.....	407. 85
Net cost of subsistence per man per day.....	. 2293
Net cost of subsistence per man per day, less farm products and fresh pork.....	. 1671

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit my report of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

Receipts:

From appropriation—

For salaries and support of inmates.....	\$142, 793. 00	
For transportation of boys to their homes.....	3, 900. 00	
For new family building.....	75, 000. 00	
		\$221, 693. 00

Disbursements:

For salaries and support of inmates.....	144, 598. 37	
For transportation of boys to their homes.....	3, 839. 40	
For building.....	9, 503. 79	
	157, 941. 56	
Less deficiency for support.....	1, 805. 37	
		156, 136. 19
		65, 556. 81

Leaving unexpended balances as follows:

For transportation.....	60. 60
For building.....	65, 496. 21
	65, 556. 81

There has been received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of miscellaneous receipts, the sum of \$89.83. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, the same has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

There has also been covered into the Treasury to the credit of "miscellaneous receipts" the sum of \$38,019.46, received during the year from the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, for care and maintenance of District of Columbia wards.

Very respectfully,

E. T. HISER, *Treasurer.*

Classification of expenditures for the fiscal year 1927

Total personal services.....	\$65, 504. 97
Supplies and materials:	
Stationery and office supplies.....	\$1, 184. 58
Medical and hospital supplies.....	979. 54
Scientific and educational supplies.....	673. 46
Fuel.....	10, 444. 41
Wearing apparel and sewing supplies.....	10, 813. 07
Forage and other supplies for animals.....	5, 613. 43
Provisions.....	33, 087. 55
Sundry supplies.....	3, 703. 83
Materials.....	2, 141. 00
Total supplies and materials.....	68, 640. 87
Subsistence and support of persons (service).....	38. 30
Communication service:	
Telegraph service.....	\$19. 45
Telephone service.....	184. 56
Other communication service (post office box rent).....	16. 00
Total communication service.....	220. 01

Travel expenses:		
Transportation.....	\$787. 77	
Subsistence.....	55. 60	
Total travel expenses.....		\$843. 37
Transportation of things (service).....		104. 21
Furnishing of heat, light and power.....		3, 521. 74
Rents.....		3. 00
Repairs and alterations.....		473. 08
Special and miscellaneous current expenses.....		707. 74
Gratuities.....		708. 00
Burial expenses.....		50. 00
Equipment:		
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures.....	\$3, 260. 74	
Educational, scientific and recreational supplies.....	158. 51	
Other equipment.....	363. 83	
Total equipment.....		3, 783. 08
Total.....		144, 598. 37

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Gentlemen: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927:

Statistics

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1927.....	7, 889
Average age of boys received since the opening.....years..	15. 76
Boys in the school June 30, 1926.....	421
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.....	70
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.....	1
By commitment from the United States courts.....	246
By paroled boys returned.....	8
By escaped boys returned.....	8
	333
Total for the year.....	754
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole.....	64
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole.....	8
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys, paroled.....	41
By expiration of sentence.....	92
By commutation of sentence by the President.....	1
Discharged on age.....	1
Transferred to other institutions.....	3
By writ of habeas corpus.....	1
Absent with leave.....	1
Turned over to District of Columbia police department.....	1
Escaped and still absent.....	33
By death.....	1
	247
Remaining in the school June 30, 1927.....	507
Maximum number during the year.....	524
Minimum number during the year.....	418
Average number of boys during the year.....	469. 04
Average age of boys received during the year.....	15. 65

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the National Training School for Girls.

The total population on June 30 was 116, consisting of 111 girls, 15 white and 96 colored, and 5 infants, 1 white and 4 colored. Included in the total population are 8 Federal girls, 4 white and 4 colored. The white population remains about the same as last year; the colored population is increasing. In the estimates for 1929 I have asked for an additional officer to take care of the increasing number of colored girls.

The year has been a busy one. The establishment of the home for white girls at Muirkirk, Md., naturally brought with it many additional problems. I am pleased to report that the work of the school has gone on smoothly and effectively, and that the affairs of both branches of the institution are in good condition.

I have been much encouraged with the spirit which has existed among the inmates during the year. There has been no instances of serious insubordination, and with very few exceptions the conduct has been remarkably good. There were quite a number of escapes, but most of the runaways were returned to the school within short periods of time.

The general health of the inmates has been excellent. This is attributed largely to an abundance of fresh air and sleep, plain, wholesome food, cleanliness, and the splendid attention given to their physical needs. As shown by our physician's report, a large number of the girls who come to the school are venereally diseased. These are given a systematic course of treatment by the physician, the results of which have been quite satisfactory. Each girl, when admitted, is quarantined until given a complete physical test. Eyes of our wards are examined and all defects or disease have been treated and corrected. Several operations for tonsillectomy have been performed. Girls who come here thin and weak grow so healthy and strong that their relatives never cease to comment upon their improved condition. The physician spends three half days weekly at the institution.

Dental work is done by a visiting dentist, one-half day a week being devoted to this purpose. We would like soon to devote another half day a week to this work. Two of our colored wards have been provided with artificial teeth. These cases were taken to Howard University clinic, the school paying cost of material. Girls are provided with tooth brushes and powder, and are taught the care and preservation of the teeth.

In the schoolroom the ordinary branches are taught, and a few of the girls take an interest in their studies. Many, who do not want to learn, do not apply themselves rightly, and naturally make slow progress. Much patience is required of the school-teachers and lessons are made as interesting and practical as possible. Groups are divided into two classes, one group attending in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

All sewing, mending, and darning is done by the girls. They are taught to cut, fit, and make all of their own dresses. The morning dress is made of dark gingham of various checks and in different styles; the afternoon dress of the lighter shades of gingham, pink, blue, lavender, yellow, green, etc. Strictly speaking, we have no uniforms. As a matter of discipline a girl is sometimes deprived of her afternoon dress for a time. This works wonders, as most of the girls are careful of their appearance and are fond of "dressing up." Chapel suits consist of white middy blouses, black neckties, and pleated white skirts.

About three months ago the school began the experiment of making garments for the child caring division of your board. Up to June 30, 837 garments were furnished. These were well made, of good material, were much superior to those bought under contract, and represented a saving of approximately 50 per cent to the District government. It is pleasing to hear from time to time how much these garments were appreciated by your child welfare division. The fact that they have just placed an order with us for 34 dozen dresses, is evidence of their satisfaction. The girls have taken hold of the work very well, the instructors have shown splendid cooperation in this preliminary experiment, and I am certain the outcome will be successful. As a reward to the girls, and for purpose of further

stimulating their interest, a lawn party was given upon our campus at which a band of 40 volunteer musicians played during the evening; our grounds were beautifully lighted with lanterns, ice cream and cake were served, and everyone had a good time. If the regular manufacture of such garments is to be a part of the training of the girls, our sewing room should be equipped with proper machinery, etc.

Each girl in the school has an individual room, with single bed and a chair. Rooms, which are regularly inspected, are kept scrupulously clean. The girls are carefully trained in all lines of domestic work; maid service, dining-room service, cooking, bed making, laundering, etc. Numerous applications for well trained colored domestics convince us of the usefulness of this careful and practical training, especially in the art of good home cookery and laundering.

Religious services are held every Sunday afternoon, conducted by clergymen and laymen of different denominations. Communion services are held for the Episcopal girls once a month, and mass is held for Catholic girls once each month. Each morning and evening short devotional exercises are held. Religious workers, both Protestant and Catholic, have been most welcome and faithful, and we appreciate their self-sacrificing service.

Among the recreational facilities are baseball, basket ball, croquet, dancing, and moving pictures. Walks in the surrounding country are frequently made by the girls, accompanied always by a teacher. All holidays are appropriately observed. A pageant entitled "The Feast of the Red Corn," and an Easter pageant given by the girls were enjoyed by all.

When a girl has received the necessary training and has made a good record for 18 months¹ she is recommended for parole. Before she is paroled her home and relatives are visited. If the home is suitable, and it is felt that the relatives will exert a helpful influence, the girl is allowed to go to her home, the school finding suitable employment for her. Paroled girls are visited at least once a month, at which times misunderstandings are cleared up and necessary adjustments made. During the year 33 girls were paroled, 6 white and 27 colored. The total number of active cases on parole is 102, 19 white and 83 colored. One difficult task which is confronting us is the placement of girls with babies. Frequently the parents of the girl will take both girl and baby, but in some cases the home is such that this is not deemed advisable. Our aim is to keep the mother and baby together if it is possible to do so, but we find it hard to get proper places for them.

Our farm on Conduit Road last year yielded a plentiful supply of vegetables for that branch of the institution throughout the summer, and a small supply for canning. The products were approximately as follows: 325 bushels Irish potatoes, 55 bushels sweet potatoes, 150 bushels tomatoes, 10 bushels peas, 50 bushels string beans, 10 bushels carrots, 8 bushels sweet peppers, 10 bushels beets, 15 bushels spinach, 50 bushels turnips, 1,000 Spring onions, 200 dozen sugar corn, 10 barrels kale, 150 squash, 800 heads cabbage, 300 heads lettuce, 300 bunches radishes, 25 quarts lima beans, 400 pumpkins, 150 egg plants, 200 cantaloupes, 150 water melons, 2 bushels cucumbers, 100 quarts strawberries, 20 bushels apples, and 50 quarts cherries.

Improvements on Conduit Road school:

- Painting interior of two buildings.
- Extensive repairs to roofs, gutters, and down spouts on two buildings.
- Painting outside wood-work on five buildings.
- Repairing and retubing boilers of heating plant.
- New fence posts and wire fence around portion of farm.
- Planting 10 new fruit trees.
- Repairing screening in all buildings.
- Building new hog pen.
- Painting water tank and barn.
- Increase of three heifers.
- Increase of 10 pigs.

MUIRKIRK SCHOOL

The average number of white girls during the year was 16. Our main (new) building accommodates 14 girls and 2 officers. The assistant superintendent, 1 officer and 2 girls reside in the old dwelling which was on the premises when the land was purchased. Overseer and 2 farm hands reside in the small bungalow. All meals are served in the main building. It has been our object to make this a real home, which is possible with such a small group. Each girl has a prettily furnished bedroom, with single bed, chair, and small bureau. The dining room

is furnished with inexpensive breakfast sets, on which hemstitched or embroidered runners are used. These latter are made by the girls. Curtains are made of pretty, but inexpensive material. The living room, which is very large, is furnished with comfortable arm chairs and rockers. Chapel services are held in this room. A radio and piano have added very much to the entertainment of the girls. Another large room in this building has been fitted up with tables and chairs, suitable for schoolroom and sewing room. A well equipped laundry is needed in this building, and I have asked in the estimates that authority be given to use the balance of the building fund to equip a modern laundry.

The farm at Muirkirk last year supplied fresh vegetables for that branch of the school, and helped to provide potatoes and onions to the other branch. Eggs and chickens also were furnished to both branches of the institution. The work here is done by three men; the girls helping to pick vegetables, weeds, etc. The men are also required to do other work about the school, such as keeping fires, doing guard duty, driving, etc. The produce from this farm last year was as follows: 350 bushels late potatoes, 50 bushels early potatoes, 25 bushels turnips, 200 pumpkins, 20 bushels peas, 2 bushels radishes, 25 bushels onions, 10 bushels squash, 20 bushels string beans, 7 bushels beets, 10 bushels carrots, 35 bushels tomatoes, 2 bushels cucumbers, 5 bushels peppers, 300 dozen sugar corn, 10 bushels lima beans, 600 heads cabbage, 50 bushels apples, 50 bushels field corn, 5 tons hay; 350 chickens were raised; 868 dozen eggs furnished; 15 cords wood cut; planted 10 acres to field corn and 2 acres to late potatoes; set out 4,000 cabbage plants, and 1,300 tomato plants.

Improvements at Muirkirk school:

Furnishing new building.

Planting fruit trees and flower garden.

Connecting motor in pump house.

Laying gravel road in front of building, at an approximate cost of \$800.

Purchase of new farm implements.

Purchase of fine new 1-ton motor truck.

Installation of new boiler in large dwelling, cost of \$595.

Building new brooder house.

Painting bungalow, three coats of paint.

Building small screened-in porch in rear of new building, off the kitchen.

Increase of two heifers and 18 pigs.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. E. J. Newcomb for the kindly interest he has taken in the school, particularly the Muirkirk branch. He has visited the school frequently, and was instrumental in having Rev. E. E. Richardson, Baptist minister, conduct services there once a month, which services Mr. Newcomb always attends and provides a group of singers. He has rendered other valuable help to officers and girls. Rev. George W. Dow conducts Episcopal services once a month and has been helpful to the school in many ways. Catholic services and mass are held for Catholic girls each Thursday morning by Father Thomas V. Moore.

The death of our former assistant superintendent, Mrs. Mary E. Clark, was a great shock to everyone. Mrs. Clark was a woman of lovable character, an efficient and loyal worker, and we miss her help and companionship. Miss A. O. Wilson was appointed assistant superintendent on March 16, and is now in charge at Muirkirk. The superintendent resides at the institution on Conduit Road.

In closing, I wish to express to the Board of Public Welfare my appreciation for their constant and loyal support, and to Mr. George S. Wilson, director, for his earnest cooperation and help, throughout the year.

I acknowledge with many thanks the magnificent contribution of household wares and kitchen utensils by the Federal Government. The supply, I would say, ought to last for 10 years.

To the officers and employees of the school, and to all friends who have helped, I acknowledge with much gratitude their loyalty and helpfulness in carrying on the work of the institution.

Attached hereto is the financial statement of the school.

LOTTIE R. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

Movement of population

	White	Colored	Total
Present June 30, 1926 (including 3 infants)	12	86	98
Admitted	11	54	65
Admitted infants	3	4	7
Returned from parole	1	4	5
Recaptured	6	17	23
	33	165	198
Paroled	6	27	33
Expiration of sentence (Federal)	1	0	1
Matured	1	9	10
Escaped	6	26	32
To other institution	1	0	1
Released (infants)	2	3	5
Remaining June 30, 1927 (including 5 infants—1 white, 4 colored)	16	100	116
	33	165	198

Daily average number	108
Highest number at any time during year	122
Lowest number at any time during year	94
Days' maintenance furnished employees	10,950
Days' maintenance furnished inmates	37,945

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries	\$30,920.00
Appropriation for maintenance	36,000.00
Received for care of Federal prisoners	4,401.44
Total receipts	71,321.44

EXPENDITURES

Salaries \$30,268.75; extra services \$999.50	31,268.25
Meats, fish, etc	\$3,740.70
Flour	427.99
Bread	778.82
Groceries and provisions	6,318.86
Total	11,266.37
Ice	284.37
Laundry and cleaning supplies	782.86
Clothing	\$282.60
Shoes and repairs to same	586.46
Dry goods	1,971.58
Total	2,840.64
Fuel	\$6,001.54
Light	1,602.64
Engineer supplies	147.00
Total	7,751.18
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	2,536.21
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	673.36
Medical and dental attendance	2,400.00
Blacksmithing and materials for same	\$58.25
Farm tools and appliances	240.61
Fertilizers and seeds	532.81
Forage	2,556.98
Total	3,388.65

School expenses.....	\$207. 70
Amusements.....	155. 12
Materials used in industries.....	128. 56
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	223. 92
Telephone.....	375. 61
Car tickets.....	40. 00
Current repairs and materials for same.....	806. 32
Freight (Muirkirk).....	55. 90
Recapture and parole.....	94. 10
Improvements and general repairs.....	3, 510. 57
Repairs to motor trucks.....	319. 45
Miscellaneous expenses, motor trucks, gas, oil, tires, etc.....	202. 81
Miscellaneous.....	693. 98

Total expenditures (salaries, \$30,268.75; extra service, \$999.50; maintenance, \$38,737.68)..... 70, 005. 93

Balance on hand June 30, 1927 (salaries, \$651.25; maintenance, \$664.26)..... 1, 315. 51

Daily average, 108.

Average cost per capita, \$1.78.

Account of Eliza Titus Ward fund

July 1, 1926. Balance on hand.....	\$2, 632. 97
By amount of interest collected (including interest credited on bank books July 12, 1927).....	159. 88
By amount of rents collected.....	330. 66

June 30, 1927. On hand..... 3, 123. 51

July 12, 1927. The above balance of \$3,123.51 was turned over to George S. Wilson, Director of Public Welfare.

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Medical staff.—W. D. Tewksbury, M. D., physician in chief. Physicians: John Thomas, A. B., M. D.; Thomas Claytor, M. D. Surgeons: George Tully Vaughn, M. D.; Edmund Horgan, M. D. Laryngologists: Charles W. Richardson, M. D.; Reginald Walker, M. D. Pathologist: C. A. Amos, M. D. Superintendent: Joseph Winthrop Peabody, M. D. Resident physician: Winthrop A. Risk, M. D. Röntgenologist: Walter M. Merrill, M. D. Superintendent of nurses: Miss Rose De Coursey.

The annual report herewith submitted covers the operation of the Tuberculosis Hospital for the nineteenth fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

The hospital which was designed and equipped for the care of tuberculous invalids in all stages of the disease is situated in the northwest section of the city at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets. It is arranged on the ward plan, the first two stories for the more advanced cases, while ambulatory patients are cared for on the third and fourth floors. In addition, certain selected male cases are housed in open-air shacks, giving the institution a total capacity of 180 beds.

The hospital, under direct supervision of the Board of Public Welfare, is owned by the municipal government and is open to citizens of the District of Columbia having tuberculosis of the lungs, indigent cases receiving first consideration. Any person wishing to become a patient should make application, accompanied by physician's certificate to the Board of Public Welfare, which will investigate and admit as free or pay case provided applicant is found eligible. All patients physically able are expected to perform such light work as may be assigned to them.

During the year just closed 19 pay cases received treatment. The money thus collected in no way supports the hospital for it is turned over to the collector of taxes. The total number of cases cared for was 513, the daily average 134.4, and the average length of stay 13.47 weeks. The number of days maintenance furnished was 48,925 and the daily cost per patient \$2.35.

Since tuberculosis is a chronic and wasting disease a liberal and mixed diet is given in the form of three meals a day, in addition to plenty of milk and eggs. Special diets are arranged to meet the various complications.

In addition to the recognized routine of rest, diet, fresh air by day and night, artificial pneumothorax and the Alpine lamp were used in selected cases.

The occupational therapy department, financed by the Washington Tuberculosis Association, with Mrs. Agnes H. Stewart as director, continues to fill an important place in the institution. While the details of the therapeutic activities of the occupational therapy department from the superintendent's viewpoint has been stressed in previous annual reports, it will bear repetition.

The success of occupational therapy is dependent upon the complete cooperation of the medical staff of the institution. It is a method of treatment and should be regarded as definitely such as a dose of medicine.

Physical rest has attained its definite place in the treatment of tuberculosis, but to effect this ideal it necessitates concentration on right mental adjustments. When worries and perplexities which are deterring the patients recovery come to light, it is within the scope of the occupational therapy department to socially reinforce these patients through the exercise of a social service function. The increasing number of highly individualized patients with their fancied injustices emphasizes the importance of this service.

Selected types of patients are encouraged, as a medically prescribed exercise, to take an active interest in the beautification of the grounds through the preservation of wild flowers, the culture of water lilies, and other flowering plants under the supervision of the occupational therapy department.

Library service is appreciated by the bed patients who may lack the strength for craft occupations. Ambulant patients enjoy the freedom of the occupational therapy shop with the privilege of giving vent to their own creative instincts or receiving specialized instruction in craft work.

The general morale of the patients is bolstered up by a recreational program, initiated and sponsored by the occupational therapy department, through outside organizations, which includes weekly movies and musical entertainments in the dining hall throughout the winter, with special decorations at Christmas and other holidays, as well as weekly outdoor movies and band concerts during the summer.

The spiritual needs of the patients are met through a year around schedule of religious services, including all denominations. This grouping of all organized volunteer contacts under a supervised department insures a smoother program and an ethical publicity of the health aims and functions of the institution.

Through the establishment and maintenance of the department of occupational therapy the Washington Tuberculosis Association has created for this institution an indispensable factor in the treatment of patients and the administration of the hospital. Therefore, it is our hope that the day is not far distant when Congress will deem it wise to lift this burden from the shoulders of the association and create an appropriation sufficient to make this department an integral part of the hospital.

The institution has several immediate needs. The construction of an east and west wing to the main building would relieve the congestion among the patients, experienced in the past two years, and the basement of these structures would provide quarters for those employees whose constant presence on the premises is so necessary for the welfare of the hospital. By an addition to the south end of the nurses' home suitable quarters would be provided for the resident physicians. This addition would be separate and distinct from the present building and would conform in outline with plans submitted some years ago, which were subsequently abandoned for lack of sufficient appropriation, when the nurses home was built in 1924. By providing suitable quarters for the doctors outside of the main building, the space now used by them could be utilized for many very essential purposes, such as storage, the hospital having no suitable space for supplies at this time.

This report would be incomplete were we to forget our many friends and benefactors. The Kiwanis Club has continued its devotion as in other years, and provided us with winter entertainment, also weekly band concerts by the various service bands, in a band stand constructed entirely by funds donated by the Kiwanians. This organization certainly has won its way into the hearts of the patients. Films have been loaned the department of occupational therapy by the various agencies, and through the continued kindness of Mr. M. K. Gardner, who owns and operates the moving picture machine, a "movie" has been given every week. Mr. Joseph Mitchell has been instrumental in providing entertainment. In addition, visiting clergy, various church and civic organizations, have interested themselves in the welfare of the hospital. It is impossible to enumerate and make special mention of all the benefits received throughout the fiscal year, but we wish to assure every one who has contributed to the comfort and happiness of those under our care that their efforts have been deeply appreciated.

JOSEPH WINTRHOP PEABODY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Classification of patients according to sex and color

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1926.....		2			2
Number admitted during the year.....	6	9		2	17
Total.....	6	11		2	19
Number discharged during the year:					
Improved.....		3		1	4
Unimproved.....	3	5			8
Number of deaths during the year.....	2	2		1	5
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1927.....	1	1			2
Total.....	6	11		2	19
Daily average number of patients.....					2.8
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....					1,040
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					6
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					2
CHARITY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1926.....	47	37	17	18	119
Number admitted during the year.....	91	68	112	104	375
Total.....	138	105	129	122	494
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured (apparently arrested).....	2	4	2	3	11
Improved.....	42	26	19	18	105
Unimproved.....	15	14	16	21	66
Number of deaths during the year.....	33	22	56	58	169
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1927.....	46	39	36	22	143
Total.....	138	105	129	122	494
Daily average number of patients.....					131.6
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....					47,855
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					169
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					107

Total number of days' maintenance furnished to employees, 14,600.

Classification of patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color

	Incipient				Moderately advanced				Far advanced				Total			
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Remaining June 30, 1926.....	4	6	1	2	26	18	8	3	17	15	8	13	47	39	17	18
Admitted.....	17	16	16	12	46	40	40	33	34	21	56	61	97	77	112	106
Total.....	21	22	17	14	72	58	48	36	51	36	64	74	144	116	129	124

Incipient cases

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Remaining June 30, 1926.....	4	6	1	2	13
Admitted.....	17	16	16	12	61
Total.....	21	22	17	14	74
Apparently arrested.....	2	4	2	3	11
Improved.....	11	9	4	8	32
Unimproved.....	0	0	0	0	0
Died.....	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	8	9	11	3	31
Total.....	21	22	17	14	74

Moderately advanced cases

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Remaining June 30, 1926.....	26	18	8	3	55
Admitted.....	46	40	40	33	159
Total.....	72	58	48	36	214
Apparently arrested.....	0	0	0	0	0
Improved.....	27	18	16	10	71
Unimproved.....	14	15	12	10	51
Died.....	1	2	1	1	5
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	30	23	19	15	87
Total.....	72	58	48	36	214

For advanced cases

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Remaining June 30, 1926.....	17	15	8	13	53
Admitted.....	34	21	56	61	172
Total.....	51	36	64	74	225
Apparently arrested.....	0	0	0	0	0
Improved.....	4	3	0	1	8
Unimproved.....	4	4	4	12	24
Died.....	34	22	55	58	169
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	9	7	5	3	24
Total.....	51	36	64	74	225

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$55,400.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	55,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	5,000.00
Total.....	<u>115,400.00</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....		\$54, 982. 67
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$13, 217. 68	
Flour.....	101. 50	
Bread.....	1, 420. 36	
Groceries and provisions.....	13, 437. 11	
Milk.....	7, 201. 91	
Eggs.....	2, 459. 98	
Total.....		37, 838. 54
Ice.....		930. 93
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....		735. 96
Dry goods and clothing.....		1, 888. 23
Fuel.....	\$3, 983. 68	
Light.....	1, 560. 96	
Power.....	777. 28	
Engineers' supplies.....	330. 37	
Total.....		6, 652. 29
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		2, 512. 80
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		3, 413. 80
Blacksmithing and materials for same.....	\$18. 00	
Fertilizers and seeds.....	10. 00	
Forage.....	125. 51	
Total.....		153. 51
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		104. 50
Telephone.....		306. 79
Current repairs and materials for same.....		4, 985. 05
X-ray equipment.....		181. 76
Periodicals.....		3. 00
Miscellaneous.....		277. 67
Total expenditures.....		114, 967. 50
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....		432. 50
<i>Summary appropriations and expenditures</i>		
Appropriated:		
Salaries.....		\$55, 400. 00
Maintenance.....		55, 000. 00
Repairs to buildings.....		5, 000. 00
Total.....		115, 400. 00
Expended:		
Salaries.....		54, 008. 17
Maintenance.....		54, 999. 78
Temporary services.....		974. 50
Repairs to buildings.....		4, 985. 05
Total.....		114, 967. 50
Unexpended balance.....		432. 50
Day's maintenance furnished to patients.....		48, 925
Daily average number of patients.....		134. 4
Daily cost per patient.....		\$2. 35
Money received from patients.....		\$2, 088. 00

REPORT OF THE GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

GENERAL HOSPITAL STAFF

Consulting staff.—Surgery: Dr. George Tully Vaughn, Dr. Harry Kerr. Hygiene and dietetics: Dr. George M. Kober. Gynecology: Dr. A. L. Stavely. Medicine: Dr. Edward F. Piekford. Urology: Dr. Louis C. Lehr. Obstetrics: Dr. John Moran. Pediatrics: Dr. John Foote. Ophthalmology: Dr. W. T. Davis. Neuro-Psychiatry: Dr. William A. White, Dr. Mary O'Malley.

Attending staff.—Surgery: Dr. James A. Gannon, chief; associate, Dr. Fred Sanderson. Gynecology: Dr. Leon Martel, Dr. Robert Y. Sullivan, Dr. Joseph D. Rogers, Dr. Joseph Mundell; associates, Dr. Jerome Crowley, Dr. M. MacDonald, Dr. Roy Higgins. Urology: Dr. Adam Kemble, Dr. Ivy Pelzman; assistants, Dr. Lyle Mason, Dr. Hugo Einstein, Dr. William C. Sterling, Dr. Sidney Cousins. Laryngology: Dr. J. J. Richardson, Dr. R. R. Walker, Dr. William A. Morgan, Dr. R. J. Kemp. Ophthalmology: Dr. Robert Scott Lamb; assistant, Dr. Leroy W. Hyde. Obstetrics: Dr. J. F. O'Donnell, Dr. Howard F. Kane; assistants, Dr. J. Bay Jacobs, Dr. William Cusack. Orthopedics: Dr. Thomas M. Foley, Dr. Edward Larkin. Röntgenology: Dr. William A. Hemler. Anæsthesia: Dr. Harry F. Davies. Pathology: Dr. Lester Neuman; assistant, Dr. Lawrence Milstead. Dermatology: Dr. C. A. Simpson, Dr. F. J. Eichenlaub; assistants, Dr. Walter Teichman, Dr. Harry Zehner, Dr. H. A. Anderson. Medicine: Dr. Wilfred M. Barton, chief; associates, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Dr. J. R. Verbryke, Dr. Frank Duehring, Dr. Joseph McCarthy, Dr. William P. Argy, Dr. H. A. Spigel, Dr. Everett Ellison, Dr. Coursen B. Conklin, Dr. Benjamin F. Weems, Dr. M. W. Perry, Dr. R. Robert Hiden, Dr. H. S. Hoffman. Pediatrics: Dr. P. A. McLendon. Radium therapist: Dr. Casimir Leibell. Dentistry: Dr. G. A. Hewey.

Resident staff.—General service: Dr. K. M. Barr, chief; Dr. R. B. Thibadeau, Dr. J. V. Kolan, Dr. S. J. Sharzinski, Dr. Harold Speicht, Dr. J. A. Colon, Dr. H. E. Cart, Dr. Alce Preece. Clinical directors: Dr. M. S. Stuart, Dr. Thomas F. Ballard, Dr. E. S. Waring.

PSYCHOPATHIC DEPARTMENT

DR. D. PERCY HICKLING, chief neuro-psychiatry

Attending staff.—Dr. J. D. Stout, Dr. K. W. Kinney, Dr. A. E. Marland, Dr. A. B. Evans, Dr. W. H. Syme.

Psychologist: Professor F. A. Moss, Mrs. E. S. Elmore.

The annual report of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, is hereby submitted.

There were 4,824 charity patients and 67 pay patients admitted during the year, with a daily average of 257. The largest number cared for at one time was 326, the smallest number 191; \$2,290.50 was received from pay patients and turned over to the collector of taxes.

More than the average amount of paint and repair work was found necessary for both frame and brick wards this year. Extra work was done in partitioning off some of the large bedrooms of the nurses to conform with requirements of the New York State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Additions of an electrocardiograph, X-ray apparatus, and operating-room equipment greatly improved the service in three departments, and the installation of bedpan sterilizers in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and the receiving ward made for efficiency in those wards.

Two departments have been moved during the year. First, the sewing room was taken from the nurses' home and moved to the basement of the administration building, where five electric sewing machines were installed and necessary shelving was placed. At the end of the year it was found necessary to move the offices of the bookkeeper to make room for the increased number of doctors who came on duty July 1, 1927. These offices were moved to the first floor of the building formerly used as the women doctors' home.

The opening of the cafeteria in the nurses' home, November 25, 1926, marked one of the most successful new features of the year.

In many of these changes, and in other improvements, the hospital authorities have had the cooperation and assistance of the woman's board. Mrs. Ann Archbold made a gift to the hospital of a new department, that of social service. Members of the board also furnished a drawing room for the head nurses, and

were instrumental in opening a linen room for the hospital. At present half the expenses of this department is borne by Mrs. Arehbold and half by the hospital.

The occupational therapy department, a former gift of Mrs. Arehbold, has been taken over by the Government and continues to do invaluable work under the control of the Board of Public Welfare.

The new six-story, 270-bed hospital building, and the domestic service building were begun the latter part of May. These buildings will be ready for occupancy in 1929.

A nursery for hedgings and shrubbery for the grounds of the new building has been started by Mr. Buzzell, the overseer.

Reports of departments, not already mentioned, follow in brief:

Doctor Barton, chief of medical staff, asks for new apparatus to care for the increased number of cardiac and neurological cases. Each year sees new methods introduced by the staff which are beginning to show results in service and in the standing of the hospital.

Doctor Gannon, chief of staff, calls attention to the fact that Gallinger Hospital is now entitled to a place in class A on the list of the American College of Surgeons. This fact enabled the hospital this year to abolish undergraduate internes and command the services of those having received their M. D. degree.

The report of Doctor Hickling, chief, psychopathic staff, shows a decrease in the number of patients admitted to his department. The diagnoses show a decrease in alcoholics and a slight increase in drug addicts. The opening of a mental hygiene clinic is desired in connection with this work. The work is handicapped along several lines. It has always proved difficult to get sufficient service from the visiting staff. There are not many in Washington, and those few are busy with private practice. The resident staff has not proved satisfactory, either. The hydrotherapy department is doing splendid work and the psychological department has proved of great assistance in treating cases.

Dr. Lester Newman, pathologist, reports 14,102 examinations during the year, a considerable increase over last year's work.

Miss Moran, superintendent of nurses, had a successful year, with 48 pupil nurses on duty at the end of the fiscal year. It was possible to place a nurse on each ward and reduce the hours of night duty from 12 to 10. Another instructor is desired and more rooms for nurses are needed, as the full quota of 60 pupils is expected the coming year.

ED. W. PATTERSON, M. D.,

Superintendent.

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$185,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	140,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	5,000.00
Purchase of equipment, hospital and laboratories.....	7,050.00
Reference library and incidental training-school expenses.....	500.00
Passenger vehicles.....	573.33
Total.....	<u>338,123.33</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....	184,644.85
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$24,222.58
Flour.....	273.07
Bread.....	4,236.73
Groceries and provisions.....	38,093.25
Milk.....	8,500.00
Total.....	<u>75,325.63</u>
Ice.....	2,308.93
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	2,350.86
Clothing.....	\$965.60
Shoes and repairs to same.....	80.64
Dry goods.....	7,843.97
Total.....	<u>8,890.21</u>

Fuel.....	\$18, 167. 66
Light.....	5, 135. 04
Engineers' supplies.....	5, 203. 97

Total.....	\$28, 506. 67
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	4, 529. 25
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	11, 619. 36
Blacksmithing and materials for same.....	\$43. 23
Farm tools and appliances.....	35. 50
Fertilizers and seeds.....	110. 17
Forage.....	1, 426. 25
Truck supplies, etc.....	573. 33

Total.....	2, 188. 48
School expenses.....	493. 03
Materials used in industries.....	2, 205. 82
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	470. 18
Telephone.....	888. 10
Car tickets.....	10. 00
Current repairs and materials for same.....	4, 984. 16
Stamps.....	25. 00
Automobile supplies.....	699. 97
Miscellaneous.....	6, 770. 89

Total expenditures.....	336, 911. 39
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....	1, 211. 94

Movement of population

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1926.....	0	0	0	0	0
Number admitted during the year.....	54	13	0	0	67
Number born in the hospital during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	54	13	0	0	67
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured.....	39	10	0	0	49
Improved.....	0	0	0	0	0
Unimproved.....	8	0	0	0	8
Number of deaths during the year.....	5	1	0	0	6
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1927.....	2	2	0	0	4
Total.....	54	13	0	0	67
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	550	183	0	0	733
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					11
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					1
CHARITY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1926.....	51	31	76	62	220
Number admitted during the year.....	1,461	519	1,056	1,205	4,241
Number born in hospital during the year.....	18	19	107	159	363
Total.....	1,530	569	1,299	1,426	4,824
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured.....	555	187	472	663	1,877
Improved.....	602	168	398	349	1,517
Unimproved.....	235	111	188	225	759
Number of deaths during the year.....	59	43	162	126	390
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1927.....	79	60	79	63	281
Total.....	1,530	569	1,299	1,426	4,824
Number of emergency cases treated during the year.....	52	21	80	34	187
Daily average number of patients.....	63	41	77	76	257
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	22,573	14,891	28,023	27,565	93,052
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					326
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					19

Total number of days' maintenance furnished to employees, 63,828.

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN

Herewith is inclosed the yearly report of the medical and surgical work done at Gallinger Municipal Hospital during the fiscal year. This report is compiled by Dr. K. M. Barr, chief resident physician.

The report shows that a great amount of work has been done by the medical and the nursing staffs, and the work is of such character as to entitle the Gallinger Municipal Hospital to occupy a position in class A on the list of the American College of Surgeons. It is of the utmost importance to the city of Washington that the hospital should remain in this classification because credits are not given to internes or nurses unless their work is satisfactory to a class A hospital. The result, therefore, of a lower grade of classification would be that internes and nurses could not be persuaded to work in the hospital and that patients could not be properly treated.

Each year the hospital is inspected by a representative of the American College of Surgeons who makes recommendations which are more or less mandatory, and when we have followed them we have found that they have worked invariably to the advantage of the hospital and the patients.

As an example of the advantage of being in class A the Board of Public Welfare decided about the middle of April to eliminate student medical internes and to substitute graduate physicians. An advertisement was placed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, stating that the Gallinger Municipal Hospital was listed in class A, and, at that late date, it was possible for us to fill 14 vacancies in the interne staff.

The classification of the training school for nurses is quite as important as that of the hospital, and while the requirements are sometimes difficult for us to fulfill, the advantages of these requirements are at once apparent when they are put in operation.

Attention is called to the fact that the Gallinger Municipal Hospital is the largest general hospital in the District of Columbia. The number of patients treated yearly exceeds 5,000. The attending staff for the most part do their work faithfully and efficiently, and the monthly staff meetings, where a résumé of the hospital work is presented and discussed, is of great benefit.

The number of autopsies, while fairly large in proportion to the number of deaths, is still not high enough. If some method could be devised by which the relatives of the patients can be required to give permission for autopsy in case of death on all patients in the hospital, it would do much for scientific advancement, proper understanding of the pathology of similar cases, and eventually to more efficient treatment of the patients in the hospital and of the public generally.

Year after year as May and June arrive the strictest economy is enforced in order to avoid a deficit and to stretch the appropriation until the beginning of the next fiscal year. These economies of supplies and food cause great inconvenience and sometimes privation. There appears to be money available for some purposes, but not for others which are equally important. The law should be made to allow expenditure when and where it is necessary. As it is quite impossible for anyone to prognosticate the weather, the number of patients, the kind of diseases, or anything else, two years before the money is expected to be expended, there should be a leeway of 10 per cent over and above the expected expenditures which could be returned to the Treasury if it is not needed.

JAMES A. GANNON, M. D.,
Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF MEDICAL STAFF

I herewith submit the annual report of the medical cases treated in the hospital during the year 1926-27. You will note the great number of cardiac and neurological cases. In my opinion we should, therefore, concentrate our efforts in building up the service along these lines.

We appreciate the acquisition of an electrocardiograph, and believe that the only things necessary at the present time for greater efficiency in the treatment and diagnosis of our cardiac cases would be a spirometer of the type made by Sanborn & Co., and also a bed weighing machine. The aggregate cost of these two types of apparatus would be approximately \$500. For the neurological service it is necessary that we have a Barenz chair, a perimeter, two ophthalmoscopes, two dynamometers, four tuning forks, and six pleximeters, the aggregate cost of these also being approximately \$500.

We believe that for the proper diagnosis of the types of cases that we have in this institution, a greater laboratory personnel is necessary, and I believe that we should have at least two additional technicians in this department.

We wish to take this opportunity to advise you that we desire to increase the number of attending physicians on the medical staff to 16, four of whom will be in attendance at all times. This will tend to greatly facilitate the management of the service, and will enable us to eventually have a well-equipped diagnostic service.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the attending physicians and the internes for their excellent work, and to extend the gratitude of the medical staff to the other branches of the hospital staff, and to the chief attending physician, Doctor Gannon, for their excellent and untiring cooperation and enthusiasm.

W. M. BARTON, M. D.,
Chief, Medical Staff.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC DEPARTMENT

In analyzing the report of the psychopathic department during the past year there are several points which seem worthy of attention. The number of cases admitted during the year were 354 less than those admitted during the preceding year. In consulting the authority for admission it would seem that those accorded to the sanitary officer showed an increase of 56, the Board of Public Welfare an increase of 87, and the Veterans' Bureau an increase of 6. All the other authorities for admission show a diminution in the number of cases. The number of alcoholics shows a decrease of 40, while the number of drug addicts show an increase of 5, and the number of mental cases have been proportionately decreased.

The number of cases discharged as cured during the past year shows the same proportion as in preceding years, which continues to speak favorably for the work of the psychopathic ward. Again it will be noted that the number of cases discharged to St. Elizabeth's Hospital have been 79 less than the preceding year, giving a percentage of 12.76.

THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

It is with pleasure that we submit the third annual report of the work of this department, which has continued during the year with most satisfactory results. The work is of the greatest assistance to the psychopathic department and continues to give therapeutic results which are quite gratifying.

During the year there has been 113 cases of mental defectives brought to the psychopathic ward as candidates for the District Training School and when found suitable they have been taken before the district court to be committed to that institution. This has given additional work to our psychologist, who has rendered highly satisfactory service in the examination of these cases.

RESIDENT STAFF

The work of the resident staff has not been satisfactory, owing to the fact that salaries have not been sufficient to enable us to obtain competent psychiatrists to carry on the important work of the psychopathic department. In order to obviate this difficulty, I have recommended to the Board of Public Welfare as follows:

First, that two clinical directors, who receive \$2,100 per annum, with maintenance, be retained; that the services of one clinical director be dispensed with, and the basic salary of \$2,400 per annum, without maintenance, be divided into two parts of \$1,200 each, and authority be given for the employment of two psychiatrists on a part-time basis, each one of whom should receive \$1,200 per annum, without maintenance. Also that two graduate physicians without special experience be detailed for duty to the psychopathic department.

This, I believe, will enable us to carry on the intentions and purpose of a psychopathic hospital in a highly satisfactory manner.

VISITING STAFF

The work of the visiting staff has not been satisfactory. It is necessary when selecting this staff that specialists of high standing be chosen in order to fill the needs of this department. As a rule we have found that these physicians have not been able to give the time and attention to the work which their position requires.

It is again urgently recommended that members of the visiting staff should receive either a per diem compensation or at least a per capita payment for work done at the hospital.

I would again urgently recommend that a mental hygiene clinic be established in connection with the psychopathic ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

I again desire to call your attention to the necessity of putting in operation our children's department which is so urgently needed.

HYDROTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

A detailed report is also submitted of the hydrotherapeutic department, which I am glad to state is in a highly satisfactory condition and is accomplishing all that can be expected from this method of treatment.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The department of psychology has been carried on by Mrs. Edith S. Elmore, who has given a great deal of time and energy to the work required, and has been highly satisfactory under Mrs. Elmore's guidance. This work is so essential to the psychopathic department that I would again recommend that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to make this work a permanent part of the institution. At the present time, through the kindness of Mrs. Ann Archbold, a sufficient sum has been placed at our disposal to carry on this work. It is believed and hoped that the District government will assume this obligation.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Through the kindness of Mrs. Ann Archbold, we have established a social service department consisting of two highly trained and satisfactory social workers and their stenographer. This work has already proved highly satisfactory and of great benefit to the psychopathic department.

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,
Chief, Neuropsychiatric Staff.

Cases treated in psychopathic department

Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1926.....	75
Patients admitted to hospital July 1, 1926, to July 1, 1927.....	2, 180
Patients discharged from hospital July 1, 1926, to July 1, 1927.....	2, 089
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1927.....	166

Authority for admission:

Police.....	957
Women's Bureau.....	110
Detective headquarters.....	113
Sanitary officer.....	108
Board of Public Welfare.....	610
Medical and surgical wards.....	34
Jail.....	101
Veterans' Bureau.....	6
Freedmen's Hospital.....	14
Georgetown Hospital.....	1
Providence Hospital.....	7
Casualty Hospital.....	71
Emergency Hospital.....	48
	<hr/>
	2, 180

Discharged to—

Board of Public Welfare.....	200
Relatives and friends.....	431
Self.....	377
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	336
Police.....	635
Medical and surgical ward.....	21
Veterans' Bureau.....	5
National Training School.....	22
Blue Plains.....	13
Escaped.....	12
Jail.....	37
	<hr/>
Total.....	2, 089

Sex and color:

White.....	1, 474
Colored.....	706
Total.....	2, 180
White, male.....	1, 162
White, female.....	312
Colored, male.....	432
Colored, female.....	274
Total.....	2, 180

Conditions:

Cured.....	887
Improved.....	438
Unimproved.....	545
Died.....	101
Net psychotic.....	197
Escaped.....	12
Total.....	2, 180

Diagnosis:

Alcoholic.....	974
Paranoia.....	11
Paranoid state.....	36
General paresis.....	66
Dementia præcox—	
Simple.....	107
Paranoid.....	81
Katatonic.....	31
Hebephrenic.....	45
Drug addicts.....	66
Mental defective, with psychosis.....	2
Toxic psychosis.....	128
Senile dementia.....	103
Organic dementia.....	33
Pellagra.....	3
Brain concussion.....	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3
Net psychotic.....	197
Psychoneurosis.....	10
Post-eucaphalitis.....	7
Manic depressed psychosis—	
Manic phase.....	85
Depressed.....	6
Cerebrospinal syphilis.....	5
Depression, undifferentiated.....	1
Epilepsy.....	50
Mental defective—	
1. Idiots.....	5
2. Imbeciles.....	28
3. Morons.....	80
Neuresis.....	19
Involutional melancholia.....	5
Total.....	2, 180

HYDROTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

Number of treatments:

Male patients.....	31, 699
Female patients.....	8, 066

REPORT OF OCCUPATIONAL-THERAPY DEPARTMENT

Number of male patients enrolled (white).....	342
Number of male patients enrolled (colored).....	129
Average daily attendance.....	18
Total number of patient-hours.....	17, 863
Number of female patients enrolled (white).....	121
Number of female patients enrolled (colored).....	136
Average daily attendance.....	18
Total number of patient-hours.....	19, 229
Work accomplished in department:	
Woven rag rugs.....	618
Woven pattern rugs.....	48
Woven linen scarfs..... yards.....	53
Woven pattern..... do.....	40
Woven curtains..... do.....	103
Woven runners..... do.....	186
Reed baskets.....	81
Raffia baskets and mats.....	29
Toys.....	399
Window boxes.....	5
Loom benches.....	2
Loom shuttles.....	8
Warping reels.....	2
Waste-paper box.....	1
Pedestals.....	1
Taborets.....	17
Rag bins.....	1
Lumber rack.....	1
Bookcases.....	24
Triple folding screens.....	5
Chairs refinished.....	30
Embroidered runners.....	45
Embroidered aprons.....	6
Embroidered table covers.....	7
Embroidered pillowcases, pairs.....	7
Table covers monogrammed.....	48
Women's dresses sewed.....	65
Children's suits.....	10
Baby gowns sewed.....	31
Baby blankets sewed.....	37
Blankets marked.....	30
Stockings.....	36
Wash cloths hemmed.....	304
Ward clothes mended.....	3, 276

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

I am submitting herewith the annual report of the hospital social service department.

The need for a hospital social service department was keenly felt for a number of years in both the medical and psychiatric sections of this hospital. Through the munificence of Mrs. Anne Archbold, this department was organized by one trained worker, who was assigned on November 1, 1926. On November 15 a secretary was appointed. An assistant hospital social service worker was added to the staff on November 23, 1926. Mrs. Archbold has continued to finance this department throughout the year.

The work of the department included the adjustment of the social problems of the individual patients, both in the medical and psychiatric sections of this hospital. This department furnishes the psychiatric section with social histories of the patients and follows up these cases when discharged as partial or total social recoveries. It cooperates with similar departments in other institutions where patients receive continued care. In the medical section of the hospital the various medicosocial problems which the patients present are alleviated. These cases are followed up when discharged from the hospital.

The department acted as a coordinating agent for all social activities given for the benefit of the patients during the Christmas holidays. • We are indebted to the following for their cooperation in making the Christmas season this year the best ever held in Gallinger Hospital:

The Federation of Music Clubs, Ladies' Auxiliary Board, District of Columbia Playground Department, Kiwanis Club, Washington Social Service Club, United Brethren Church, Minor Normal School, First Brethren Church, American Legion, occupational-therapy department, the nursing staff, Mrs. Anne Archbold, and others. On March 24, 1927, a musicale was given for the benefit of the psychiatric patients of the hospital. The entire program was composed of numbers rendered by the patients themselves. As a therapeutic measure, a patient's hospital library was opened through the courtesy of Mrs. Whitman Cross, who donated new books. Discarded books from the Public Library have been received from time to time.

Statistics from November 1, 1926, to July 1, 1927

	New cases during month	Brought forward from last month	Closed during month	Total acted on during month
November.....	24	-----	7	24
December.....	26	17	17	43
January.....	92	28	29	120
February.....	67	92	39	159
March.....	124	120	29	244
April.....	102	215	24	317
May.....	124	293	42	417
June.....	125	375	83	500
Total.....	684	1,140	270	1,824

The above report is indicative of the extensive service of this new department. Increasing demands will necessitate an enlargement of the present staff to carry on adequately the volume of work.

The hospital social service department wishes to express its appreciation of the splendid cooperation of members of the hospital and nursing staff, the Ladies' Auxiliary Board, and the social agencies in the District.

WILLA L. MURRAY,
Director, Social Service Department.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

I hereby submit the annual report of the school of nursing for the fiscal year.

Number of students in training July 1, 1926.....	36
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	34
Affiliating in Children's Hospital.....	2
Total.....	36
(Applications during year, 107.)	
Number of students appointed.....	27
Number of students reappointed.....	1
Total.....	28
Total.....	64
Graduated (completed course).....	8
Resigned.....	3
Not accepted.....	5
Total.....	16
Total.....	48
Remaining in Gallinger Hospital July 1, 1927.....	45
Affiliating in Children's Hospital.....	3
Total.....	48
Classified as follows:	
Third year (completing course).....	12
Second year.....	14
First year.....	22
Total.....	48

There has been a decided increase in the number of applications received for entrance into the school of nursing, which enables us to choose young women with higher educational qualifications than heretofore.

The school is complying with the curriculum outlined by the District of Columbia Board of Nurses Examiners and the National League of Nursing

Education and is registered in the District of Columbia and the New York State Department of Education.

The classes entered September 1, 1926, and February 1, 1927, attended the central school of nursing at George Washington University, under the auspices of the District of Columbia League of Nursing Education, for chemistry, bacteriology, hygiene, and histo-anatomy. The students having had full four years of high school receive college credits for these subjects.

A representative from the New York State Board of Nurse Examiners made a survey of the school and hospital on November 30, 1926, and the recommendations made by this board have been complied with.

The resignation of Mrs. Phyla Marsh Stevens, resident instructor, was accepted with regret September 1, 1926, after three years of very efficient service. She was succeeded by Miss Grace Wilson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, who resigned to accept a position at a much higher salary. Mrs. Helen Archer Pittman, B. S., a graduate of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, was appointed to this position January 6, 1927.

A cafeteria was opened in the nurses' home on November 30, 1926, giving the student and head nurses an attractive, comfortable dining room and much better service. The nurses' home has been painted and partitions installed in bathrooms and four bedrooms to comply with the New York State inspector's recommendations. The head nurses' rest room was made attractive by the gift of a rug and furniture from Mrs. Anne Archbold and Mrs. Whitman Cross.

I request that all hospital storerooms be removed from the basement of the nurses' home, as these rooms are necessary for study and recreation rooms. In September the fall class will be admitted, which will bring the total number of student nurses to the quota allowed by our appropriation, 60 student nurses. I shall then feel our patients are receiving proper nursing care. During the past year I have been able to place a night nurse on each ward. Heretofore one nurse was responsible for two wards on night duty. The night duty has also been reduced from 12 to 10 hours.

One instructor is not enough to teach theory and practical demonstrations to 60 students, supervise the ward practice, lectures, supervise study hours, etc. We should have an assistant instructor.

We should at this time plan to inaugurate an 8-hour-day system for our student nurses instead of the present 10-hour day. This would conform with the practice in other hospitals. Studying for classes after 10 hours' ward duty is too much to expect of young women.

I ask that provision be made for at least 90 student nurses. This will require more housing facilities. At least 15 more bedrooms and 3 bathrooms should be provided for student nurses.

Seeing the new hospital and service department under the course of construction is most gratifying to the nursing staff. It is not too soon to make provisions for extra nurses and graduate supervisors to staff the wards and dispensaries.

A new modern nurses' home large enough to accommodate the student nurse body, graduate supervisors, classrooms, recreation rooms, etc., will soon be a necessity and should be considered at an early date.

The present appropriation of \$500 for reference library, musical instruments, commencement exercises, etc., has been much appreciated, and I request that the same amount be included in the 1928 appropriation; and also that the cost of school surveys be included in this appropriation. These surveys are a necessary expense to retain the registration of the school of nursing, which no appropriation covers. Members of the executive board and the women's auxiliary board have been most generous and have stood this expense, but they should not be burdened with this expense.

I again call your attention to the fact that the X-ray laboratory work is increasing rapidly, and a graduate nurse technician is badly needed in this department to properly care for patients receiving treatments and to care for the expensive equipment used in this department.

May I express in behalf of the students and faculty of the school our sincere gratitude to the physicians who have freely given their time and counsel for the education of the nurses and to the medical staff who have been most generous and faithful in their treatment of sick nurses.

To the Board of Public Welfare, the dean of the school, the superintendent of the hospital, and to the members of the executive board and the women's auxiliary board we express our appreciation for their generous support and cooperation in promoting the progress of the school.

CATHERINE E. MORAN, R. N.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

The division of child welfare has completed its first year under the reorganization made effective July 1, 1926, by the act of Congress of March 16, 1926, whereby the Board of Children's Guardians was abolished and its duties vested in the Board of Public Welfare. In general the children's work has been greatly benefited by the incorporation, as the scope and varieties of service offered by the Board of Public Welfare have simplified, and in many instances expedited, treatment of the problems presented in individual cases of child caring and protective work. The problems represented in the large group of dependent children are particularly often problems associated with breakdown in parental responsibility. To be able as a participating member of the Board of Public Welfare's program to bring into play or readily set up cooperation with such of its other units as the hospitals, workhouse, and jail, home care for dependent children, or care for the mental defectives makes possible a treatment based on a plan of the whole and as such is constructive and fundamentally an economy.

Many problems met in the old régime have, however, been recurrent, suggesting that the difficulties were not only structural problems of organization but also problems growing out of administrative practices and problems rooted in the laws of organizations defining function.

The problems of the present system incident to the reception of children are among those which should receive early consideration. Slowly but convincingly there has been evolved in the history of care of dependent children a recognition of the important truth that acquaintanceship with the history of the individual child is a necessary antecedent to successful placement and the child's full social development. Yet the division of child welfare is constantly being called upon to accept for immediate care from the juvenile court, dependent commitments about whom no other information than name, age, sex, and color is available. The organization is necessarily dependent upon the use of private home care for the greater number of its dependent commitments, as the institutions under its control, any two of which (for white and colored groups) might be equipped for service as receiving homes, are being used in carrying out the recommendations of the juvenile court for institutional placement of delinquent children. It has been the policy of our agency to defer to the judgment of the juvenile court in all its recommendations for placement of delinquent children, recognizing a value in the judgment of a staff trained in the treatment of delinquency and frequently acquainted by means of an extended probationary service with the needs of the individual child. During the past year 133 dependent children were committed on the petition of other agencies and were received under care without our office having an opportunity to become acquainted with the personality of the child and to use such consideration in the selection of a foster home. The emergency selection of the homes made difficult even such preliminary considerations as the legal and social claims of the child pertaining to religion, health, sex, and color.

Inasmuch as foster care for dependent children can be successful only in so far as it compensates for the defects of the former family setting, and inasmuch as the responsibility for success is charged directly to the division of child welfare, the only agency receiving children on commitment from the juvenile court, it seems but reasonable that the organization be given the authority and equipment to do the work within the protective field, as from such field originates generally the court cases involving neglect and dependency. The act of Congress creating the Board of Children's Guardians in 1892 superseded by the act of March, 1926, whereby name but not function was changed, does not provide an authority for such an investigational field. Nor can there be found in other legislation pertaining to child welfare in the District of Columbia an authority for such a service. Throughout the 35 years of its history the public has increasingly come to look toward this agency for the service, but it has always been given in secondary consideration to its legal responsibility in the field of child care. The equipment has necessarily been disproportionate to the requests for service, and there has therefore been true criticism of delay in completion of work and report. As a remedy for the situation we recommend early consideration of a possible

amendment to the organic act defining function which would place with this agency the authority and equipment to inquire into alleged conditions of neglect and dependency of children. As an alternative to the plan we would ask for the full-fledged cooperation of the juvenile court and the agency appointed and equipped to the service in transmitting at a date prior to the request for care all possible information on the social and developmental history of the child.

Our second recommendation also calls for consideration of an amendment to the act of organization, but relates to the procedure in receiving dependency cases. An analysis of the cause of commitment of the cases of the past year received on papers alleging the children to be "destitute of a suitable home" reveals that at least one-fourth of the number represent pure problems of dependency. In those cases in which force of circumstance alone is the cause for the child's care outside his own home we have been particularly conscious of the injustice to the parent created through the present method of providing care, for since no child can be received by the organization without an order of commitment the natural guardianship is forfeited by the court proceedings. To the parent suffering under the strain of his misfortune the court-room hearing is often an added ordeal, and to the child himself for whom every precaution is taken to avert the emotional experience there drifts much to cause at least misgivings.

In further consideration we must realize that however well convinced we may be ourselves of the socializing influence of the children's court, the general public is carrying for the present and will continue to carry for some time to come in its associative thought of court procedure the suggestion of something not quite right. It does seem, therefore, a bit unnecessary to color the handicapped start of the dependent child with a hint of social stigma. There is also something to be said in the interest of administrative economy for discontinuance of the committing system since the expense of court services and of the time of staff members in presenting cases often becomes through frequent reviews largely increased.

Other jurisdictions have become convinced of the system's advantages, the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, the New Hampshire State Board of Charities, and the Board of Children's Guardians of St. Louis (a public department) being permitted by law to assume care and custody of dependent children without commitment.

The third recommendation relates to our need for a study home. While there has been evolved throughout the years varying makeshift arrangements to meet our need, the contemplated use by the Federal Government of the Industrial Home School site on Wisconsin Avenue and the House of Detention site at Fifteenth and Ohio Avenue, both of which have featured in the old plan, makes consideration of the subject imperative. From time to time the agency finds its resources challenged by unusual problems in behavior and health. Any further step without an effort to discover the underlying cause of the difficulty makes a gamble of placement. In the past the Industrial Home School and the House of Detention have given shelter while the process of clinical study through outside contacts is enacted. In some few instances we have made the city hospital the shelter during the study period, but as the hospital has nothing suggestive of the natural settings of childhood and can not at this time even offer segregation from adult patients, it has been difficult for the psychiatrist to make accurate and complete findings, and the associations of the period have often carried over. It is desirable, therefore, in the interest of better social practice as well as expediency that we should set about to acquire a study home which by ground plan and setting would lend to its staff, trained in scientific approach to the problems represented, the opportunity to observe the child in his natural reactions. We would hope for a plant patterning its cottage life so closely after the family group as to minimize for the child the

The agencies' intake of 582 children for the year varies but little from that of the previous year, when the number was 564. There has been a marked increase, however, in the number of discharges, which is primarily due to the effort which has been made to discharge our responsibility for the care of the feeble-minded group by arranging for the commitment of such children to the District Training School. Throughout the year 111 children have been after study and recommendation by the District alienist committed to this institution. Because the institution has not been completely equipped to take on the responsibility of care and training, it has been necessary to continue to provide for 47 of these 111 cases, all of which will be transferred within the near future.

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND TEMPORARY CARE

The department functioning as a protective unit in the field of children's work and as a reception unit for those children received for care by the division of child welfare has found the volume of its work very similar to that of the past few years. Its staff, consisting of a supervisor and seven case workers, has received for investigation during the year 742 cases of alleged dependency and neglect, 360 of which were white and 382 colored. Two hundred and fourteen were requests for assistance from the parents or persons legally charged with the proper care of the child, and 558 were complaints from interested persons or agencies. Additionally, the juvenile court requested investigations and reports in 80 cases involving 112 children for whom temporary commitments on the petition of other agencies had been made. Since October 1, under a reorganization, the case workers of the department have also placed and supervised all children committed to the organization for temporary periods, averaging 450 in number, at any given time. Such a provision was arranged with a view to providing a continuity in contact with parent, kinfolk, and child, and thereby facilitating a realization of the objectives of the commitment, considered throughout as but a part of the plan of the whole. During the course of the year there were 535 recommitments by the court of dependent and neglected children temporarily under care. The case workers of the department were present at the hearings reporting to the court on charges occurring in the parental home situations since the time of first commitment, and of the reaction of the child in terms of physical and social development to the period of substitute care. In these cases it has not always been possible for the department to follow through with case-work standards the problems of the parental group on the improvement of which depends the possibility of early return of the children. In some instances the interest of private case-working agencies have been enlisted, but more frequently the parents have had to find their own way out of the difficulties, or, lacking the urge and ability, have forfeited the chance. An increase in the number of case workers in the department would permit better and more frequent contact on each problem and in many instances a corresponding economy in the further use of public funds for continued care of the children.

Adequate social investigation revealed but a small per cent of the 733 cases to be representing situations in which care with a public agency for the children involved was imperative. Only 132 cases involving 227 children were presented to the juvenile court with requests for commitment, and with a few exceptions, action was not entertained until an effort had been made to have relatives and interested persons assume a parent's responsibility where dependency was impending or to have case-working agencies foster the family where character defects and marital difficulties were causing the children's interest to be neglected or ignored. The situations on which decisions were made for the children to be provided for away from their own homes were in general of three types—first, orphaned children for whom no responsible guardian could be found or children abandoned with no clue to the identity of the parents; second, children exposed to adverse influences other than poverty, such as physical abuses and exploitation by the parents, the persistent and flagrant disregard by the parent of moral conventionalities, long-standing physical and mental disabilities of the parent, and failure of the parent to exercise control; third, children presenting special problems in physical care and training because of abnormal make-up.

The department is appreciative of the spirit in which the other agencies of the community have responded to requests for their interest in those situations discovered by preliminary investigation to be related to their specialized fields. The records show acceptance of 117 cases involving 310 children. We have not always agreed with these same agencies, however, on their decisions relative to the withdrawal of their interest. We have come to feel in our contacts with the family case-working groups that the standard of character and ability which is expected to maintain particularly in those homes dependent upon the agency for relief is disproportionately high to the history of the family's standard and to the findings of the study in cause and effect.

The remaining group of 413 cases handled by the department constitutes situations in which a variety of reasons terminated our contact. In many instances the alleged conditions were found not to exist; in others the evidence was insufficient to warrant action; a few represented situations responding readily to case-work technique; others moved from the jurisdiction or to unknown addresses during the investigation; and in still other instances the responsibility was fixed with the outside jurisdiction where the parents were found to be legal residents.

DEPARTMENT OF PERMANENT CARE

The department finds itself at the close of the year engaged in the supervision of 1,252 children, of which number 1,149 have been permanently committed to the care of the organization by the juvenile court and 103 are charges on the roll for the care of the feeble-minded. Recognizing a group of 293 (253 wards and 40 charges) discharged throughout the course of the year, places the number of children to whom the department has given service at the greater number of 1,247. The work of supervision has been divided among seven case workers with distribution based upon two considerations—the age periods of the children and the geographic location of the placement homes.

The creation of an inactive file of those cases where contacts are not longer advisable or longer possible has somewhat conserved the time and motion of the case worker, permitting a better service to the other children of the group. At the present time 320 permanent wards and 40 charges are carried in the file. It is but one small aid, however, to the big problem of the best discharge of a large responsibility when equipment is inadequate, for even its use does not reduce to a standardized number the case load of the seven staff members. Under an experimental plan of the current year, whereby the three nurses of our medical unit carried full case supervision of a group of permanent wards averaging 850 under 6 years of age, the case load per worker was somewhat further reduced, but it is doubtful if the plan in practice was an assistance to this particular problem, as the case worker took on in exchange the responsibility for carrying through the recommendations for medical work on the children of his or her group, a service previously given by the nursing staff. Even with the use of these two experimental methods the case loads of the seven staff members were averaging 115 children at the close of the fiscal year.

Many of these children represent special problems in conduct and health, and the ordinary conventional environment for childhood can not be expected to foster the proper development. Among the children received as delinquent commitments we frequently find the boy or girl whom the trained probationary staff of the court has over an extended period failed to help. The prevalence among the complete group of venereal and tubercular infections calls for added vigilance in the instructional service to our faithful group of boarding mothers. The retardation or arrest in mental development of many other wards challenges the resourcefulness of the case worker in finding an environment affording free protection and security. The diversity of the problems, with the modifications in treatment which must be worked out, makes it difficult for the case worker to define her field. This fact, considered in relation to the large number of children which each worker has during the year been called upon to serve, urges us to recommend that steps be taken to increase the number on staff, to the end that the responsibility can be better discharged.

During the year 11 children have been placed in adoption, which number must on casual observation appear small. We have been cautious and slow in the knowledge that adoption placement sets in motion an intricate process of integration of stocks. Success is not a matter of chance, but calls for selective judgment founded on the findings of inquiries concerning the make-up and social heritage of both child and foster parents. The group of children to be considered available is not only delimited by genetic findings but quite frequently by equitable considerations. Many children, attractive by personality and age, have had the opportunity for close association, since commitment with their parents, who in many instances have had through force of circumstance to forfeit custody and, unfortunately, in the process of commitment, guardianship also. That adoption, particularly in such instances, should not be arranged without the consent of the natural guardian is an opinion of increasing weight to the staff. Two hundred and fifty-two placements of children with relatives and friends were arranged throughout the year, in many instances it being possible to consider with provision for close supervision the parental home itself, and 48 placements were secured for girls and boys over 16 years of age in situations which offered protection and the opportunity to be self-supporting.

Many very fine types of foster homes have been developed in the adjoining areas of Virginia and Maryland, where the advantages of suburban or country life has included a school contact equal to that offered by the city. The use of such areas, however, creates a transportation problem which we believe should be met by the purchase of additional cars for the use of the case workers in these outlying neighborhoods.

A. PATRICIA MORSS,
Acting Chief of the Division of Child Welfare.

Placements of permanent wards

	Trial adop- tion	Free	Wage		Trial adop- tion	Free	Wage
July.....	0	21	15	February.....	1	28	2
August.....	0	8	2	March.....	2	26	2
September.....	0	18	4	April.....	1	30	3
October.....	0	9	6	May.....	2	15	2
November.....	2	21	3	June.....	0	27	5
December.....	2	31	0				
January.....	1	18	4		11	252	48

Movement of population

	Permanent wards	Temporary wards	Feeble- minded nonwards
Number of wards under care July 1, 1926.....	1, 297	356	99
Received during year:			
New commitments.....	55	527	
Dropped; retained as nonwards.....			52
Temporary wards committed during minority.....	62		
Total.....	1, 414	883	151
<i>Discharged</i>			
Adopted.....	11		
Attained majority.....	113		2
Committed during minority.....		62	
Committed to National Training School.....	16	4	
Died.....	6	2	1
Expiration of term of commitment.....		329	3
Married.....	18	1	
Order set aside.....		19	
Dropped; retained as nonwards.....	47	5	
Discharged from guardianship.....	1		
Committed to District Training School, transferred.....	29		35
Returned to relatives.....	16	6	4
Total discharged.....	257	428	45
Remaining under care July 1, 1927.....	1, 157	455	106

Financial statement

Appropriation for contingent expenses.....		\$5, 000. 00
Board and care of children:		
Primary appropriation.....	\$120, 000. 00	
Payments by relatives.....	4, 740. 25	
Deficiency.....	40, 000. 00	
		164, 740. 25
Maintenance of feeble-minded:		
Primary appropriation.....	37, 500. 00	
Payments by relatives.....	507. 50	
Deficiency.....	4, 139. 36	
		42, 146. 86
Total.....		211, 887. 11

Expended:

Contingent expenses—		
Furniture, printing, and stationery	\$1,791.31	
Telephone and telegraph	151.02	
Travel and transportation	2,989.70	
Total		\$4,932.03
Board and care of children—		
Boarding homes	\$112,257.95	
Children's temporary home	16,143.01	
House of Good Shepherd, Washington	832.99	
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore	470.76	
House of Good Shepherd, Philadelphia	142.00	
Jewish Foster Home	1,291.43	
Industrial School for Colored Girls	1,056.67	
Hill Top School, Jessup, Md.	685.48	
Notre Dame Academy	342.84	
St. Gertrude's Home of Arts and Crafts	469.94	
St. Mary's Industrial School	1,055.31	
St. Mary's Academy	700.50	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	1,211.16	
St. Rose's Technical School	515.43	
Shenandoah Valley Academy	277.50	
St. Barnabas Home	27.66	
St. Michael's Home	146.00	
Christ Child Farm	69.22	
St. Vincent's Asylum	917.05	
St. Mildred's Academy	462.00	
McDonough Institute	210.55	
New York P. E. City Mission	17.50	
Clothing	14,722.68	
Drugs, dentistry, and medical attention	10,566.62	
Burial of wards	148.00	
Total		164,740.25
Maintenance of feeble-minded—		
Boarding homes	\$8,162.44	
Gundry Home and Training School	8,198.85	
Pennsylvania Training School	4,288.46	
The Training School, Vineland, N. J.	7,902.29	
Children's Temporary Home	5,402.69	
Hill Top School, Jessup, Md.	6,681.69	
House of Good Shepherd, Washington	180.84	
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore	280.00	
Industrial School for Colored Girls	949.60	
St. Mary's Industrial School	100.00	
Total		42,146.86
Total expenditures		211,819.14
Unexpended balance: Contingent expenses		67.97
Total		211,887.11

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

I herewith submit the first annual report of the Division of Home Care for Dependent Children of the District of Columbia.

When I assumed duties of office to which I was appointed supervisor October 1, 1926, I found over 200 applications which had accumulated since July 1, 1926, at which time the act to provide home care for dependent children became effective.

My first step was to send a letter to each applicant requesting that a personal visit be made to the office for an interview. The applications were then arranged in chronological order and taken up according to the urgent need of the case.

The first cases were presented to the committee on home care with recommendation for an allotment November 4, 1926, effective as of November 1, 1926.

In order to expedite matters and take care of cases as soon as they were prepared, thus placing the applicant on the pay roll as soon as possible, the committee on home care met once a week for several months until the most urgent cases were disposed of, since which time the committee has stood subject to call.

STATISTICS SHOWING METHOD, PROCEDURE, AND VOLUME

Applications.—All applicants are requested to come to office to make personal application, at which time a printed form is furnished containing questions relative to social, financial, and religious status of family.

Before applicant leaves office she is interviewed in more detail than can be contained on the printed form. In many instances this interview gives sufficient information for us to determine whether the case is one to be taken up immediately or postponed until more urgent ones are disposed of. The applicant signs the form in the presence of a notary at this time.

The family is then registered with the social service exchange of the District with sufficient information to enable the exchange to identify the family if it is known to any other agency in the city.

Investigation.—The records of organizations to whom family is known are read before a visit is made to the home. These records are most helpful in our investigation.

The applicant is visited in her home at which time the environment, atmosphere, and general living conditions are carefully noted. The attitude of the mother and children toward each other is also taken into consideration. At this time mother is further interviewed with the idea of verifying statements made by her on her initial visit to the office.

Relatives are visited and interviewed if living in the District and those out of town are communicated with through social agencies in city or locality in which they reside. The object of this contact is to determine what, if any, financial assistance they are willing or able to render and to obtain further information relative to family history.

The minister and interested members of the church with which applicant is affiliated are interviewed; also the family physician and persons who have known applicant for over a period of time.

Each new phase of the investigation is discussed by case worker with supervisor. After a thorough investigation has been made and the following facts verified the case is treated according to its merits and urgency:

1. Marriage; if previously married, status of same investigated.
2. Births of children, their health and school record.
3. Death of father; if incapacitated, a certificate from physician or hospital.
4. In case of desertion, court action is verified.
5. Residence.
6. Citizenship.
7. Salaries of all members of family employed.
8. Status of others living in home and amount received from each.

9. Outstanding debts—for what incurred and amount of same.

10. Amount of insurance received at time of father's death; amount of money in bank, if any, how the money has been spent, and verification of father's wages before his death.

Committee.—If in the judgment of the supervisor the case warrants immediate action a budget is prepared noting income, if any, and expenses. A summary of the case is prepared and with the budget is submitted to the committee of the board with a recommendation for the amount needed to properly maintain the children in the home with the mother, which is the difference between the amount of income, if any, and the actual amount of necessary expenses for the month.

No allotment is granted for a longer period than six months and subject to change during that period—at the end of which time case is reviewed by the committee of the board. A report of the results of our contact with the family is submitted at this time.

Budget.—The families to whom allotments have been granted by the committee of the board are immediately notified by letter to the effect that an allotment has been granted, the amount per month stated, effective as of a certain date and to be paid semimonthly by check. This letter is accompanied by an itemized budget and a printed budget form which applicant is required to keep monthly with all articles itemized.

There is a twofold purpose in this method—first, that it enables the office to know whether the children are getting a well-balanced diet and secondly, to encourage the mother in a systematic and economical method of housekeeping. I should like to add here that this has proven satisfactory though at first many of the mothers thought it would be quite an ordeal but tell us now they would not keep house any other way.

Medical.—We are insisting upon clinical examinations of mothers and children and arranging for whatever hospital or medical treatment is necessary.

Supervision.—The homes are visited as often as possible to give friendly advice in whatever way possible. Where a family seems to present a problem, special attention is given this family with very encouraging results in most cases.

We have noticed that with very few exceptions the mothers who are employed are reluctant to give up their positions and become wholly dependent upon public aid. It has been the policy of this office to encourage this spirit of independence and self-reliance on the part of the mothers, if a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the care of the children in the home during mother's absence. In many instances mothers who were not employed when the application was made for assistance have been very glad to obtain part-time employment through the efforts of this office, thus making them partially self-supporting.

The office has also endeavored to increase the feeling of responsibility in children over 16 years of age living in the home and employed. In most instances we have found a splendid spirit.

No application is presented to the committee of the board with a recommendation for an allotment if there are outstanding debts. When applicant has such debts this office has been able to arrange with the organization referring the case through relatives or church to assume the responsibility of such indebtedness. We have had splendid cooperation from these sources mentioned and in numerous cases we have had doctors cancel large bills, thus taking the family over clear of indebtedness and only current expenses to be met. Also through the same sources we have been able to have families moved to proper living quarters and homes comfortably furnished.

Statistics on home care

Number of cases approved to June 30, 1927.....	116
Number of cases reinstated to June 30, 1927.....	1
Total number of cases approved to June 30, 1927.....	117
Number of cases discontinued to June 30, 1927.....	15
Total number of cases on pay roll June 30, 1927.....	102
Total amount of money expended from Oct. 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.....	\$41, 214. 30
Cost to maintain families per month.....	\$6, 658. 18
Cost per child per month June 30, 1927.....	\$18. 39
Total number of children involved from Oct. 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.....	362
Number of cases approved from June 30, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	23
Number of cases reinstated from June 30, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	1
Total number of cases approved from June 30, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	24
Number of cases discontinued from June 30, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	10
Total number of cases on pay roll from June 30, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	14
Total number of cases on pay roll from Oct. 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.....	102
Total number of cases on pay roll from Oct. 1, 1926, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	116
Total number of children involved from Oct. 1, 1926, to Sept. 30, 1927.....	417

Status of cases to September 30, 1927

Cases pending.....	197
Cases on waiting list.....	20
Cases not eligible.....	17
Cases with one child.....	78
Cases closed.....	25
Cases inactive.....	8
Cases referred to other agencies.....	29
Cases no response to letter.....	24
Cases receiving aid.....	116
Total number of applications.....	514

EMMA L. DAVIES, *Supervisor.*

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

I respectfully submit the third annual report of the District Training School.

In the last report it was stated that we expected to occupy the three new dormitory buildings at an early date. In this we were mistaken and they were not turned over to us until March, 1927, at which time practically all funds available for construction had been expended. At that time the buildings were so far from being completed that they could not be occupied and it was necessary for us to set about completing them with our own small force of employees and inmates. We finally occupied our building and admitted the first children to the new group on June 21, 1927.

In the period from March to July we built all floors in the basements of three entire buildings. We built entrance platforms and steps, equipped storerooms, and built all shelving in storerooms and closets. We finished about one-half the screens and screen doors, furnished and installed all electric fixtures, furnished the remaining half of the painting, finished all covering for the piping in all the buildings, we installed bathing facilities in the employees' quarters, we built cubicles for employees in one of the dormitories, and did a great amount of unfinished carpenter work, such as hanging doors, fitting locks and door checks and threshold. We installed a complete refrigerating plant and cold-storage rooms and furnished and equipped employees' quarters, all dormitories and day rooms, the kitchen, and laundry. We have done considerable grading, pulled hundreds of stumps, and cleared a large area of trees and brush. We do have the buildings so we can enter them with some degree of ease.

A large portion of the rough work for all these operations has been done by the boy inmates, and to them and most of our employees is due the credit for accomplishing so much.

In addition to all this work at the new buildings the farm has been carried on as well. There have been 20 additional acres of land cleared and cultivated until now we are cultivating about 135 acres. We have continued to clear headrows, put in drains, and improve the roads.

Last fall we harvested 2,000 bushels of corn on the cob, 150 bushels of potatoes, and grew all the green vegetables we used. We raised 5,000 pounds of pork and have 48 hogs to kill the coming fall. We have not grown much hay, but have rather attempted to improve our impoverished soil by growing cow peas and soy beans and turning them under.

We expect to have all three dormitory buildings occupied by August and will continue to admit children until they are filled. Our total capacity when all buildings are filled will be 210 children.

We will be handicapped during the coming year by lack of funds for salaries and in consequence we will not be able to undertake any comprehensive school program or develop our industries, as all funds for salaries will of necessity be expended on employees actually caring for the children in the dormitories. This condition is due to the fact that our salary appropriation was cut \$10,000 from the estimated amount required.

Any institution of this type that does not train those placed in its care certainly fails in its purpose. For this reason I respectfully call your attention to the foregoing facts and urge that a sufficient amount be allowed in the deficiency appropriation to allow us to employ three grade teachers and three industrial teachers, so as to organize our schools and shops the coming year.

At this writing, as stated previously, we have begun to receive additional inmates. More than half of the new admissions are over 16 years of age and are of the high-grade moron or border-line cases and are sent us largely because of delinquencies; obviously I believe it was never intended that we should start as an institution for defective delinquents of post-school age. Certainly the buildings are not planned for this type of case, and if it is the purpose of the authorities

that we should handle this type of individual it will necessitate some radical changes in type of building and equipment for the future. In fact, an institution for the mentally deficient can hardly begin to be a training school when about half of its admissions are of this particular type.

As stated in the report for the preceding year, it is estimated that there are more than 500 feeble-minded in the District in urgent need of institutional care. We have provision for 218 in all. How fast this need is met is of course a matter of policy for the Congress to decide. However, whether additional dormitories for children are provided or not, there is one building that I feel should be undertaken—that is, an employees' home. Now our employees are housed in cuibcles, made by partitioning off one of the dormitories intended for children. They have little privacy, poor bathing facilities, no recreation or sitting rooms, and are crowded and uncomfortable. Employees working with feeble-minded children for long hours every day are entitled to better treatment, and no institution can hope for contented employees when they are compelled to live under such conditions.

I again urge the necessity of building a bridge across the Little Patuxent River so that travel from our farm to the institution can be made easy. The erection of a superintendent's residence near the main buildings is again urged, not as a matter of comfort for the superintendent but as an administrative necessity. A superintendent can not live $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from his job and hope to know as much about it as he should, not to mention the time, expense, and effort wasted in traveling this distance.

KENNETH B. JONES, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Movement of population

	White	Colored	Total
Number in school July 1, 1926.....	30	13	43
Number admitted.....	2	18	20
Total.....	32	31	63
Paroled.....		1	1
Absconded.....		2	2
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	32	28	60
Total.....	32	31	63

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$25,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	45,000.00
Appropriation for repairs and improvements.....	4,500.00
Appropriations for laundry machinery and equipment.....	12,000.00
Appropriation for purchase of livestock.....	6,000.00
Appropriation for kitchen equipment.....	25,000.00
Appropriation for construction.....	100,000.00
Balance for construction.....	10,236.57
Allotment for automobile maintenance.....	394.75
Total receipts.....	<u>228,131.32</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....		\$19,316.73
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$1,671.87	
Flour.....	83.74	
Bread.....	785.83	
Groceries and provisions.....	3,689.41	
Total for food.....		6,230.85
Laundry when not done in institution.....		552.45
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....		579.72
Clothing.....	\$2,409.25	
Shoes and repairs to same.....	1,000.29	
Dry goods.....	1,826.21	
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		5,235.75
Fuel.....	\$4,232.72	
Light.....	1,265.79	
Power.....	1,016.05	
Engineers' supplies.....	86.36	
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies.....		\$6,600.92
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		273.97
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		250.45
Medical attendance.....		58.00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.....	\$350.15	
Blacksmithing and materials for same.....	20.85	
Farm tools and appliances.....	3,533.91	
Fertilizers and seeds.....	1,837.28	
Forage.....	1,924.87	
Auto supplies.....	394.75	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....		8,061.81
Amusements.....		391.94
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		470.04
Telephone.....		299.31
Current repairs and materials for same.....		13,093.86
Freight and express.....		309.54
Kitchen equipment.....		23,966.19
Laundry machinery and equipment.....		10,000.00
Purchase of livestock.....		4,406.55
Repairs and improvements.....		4,483.20
Construction.....		110,147.42
Total expenditures.....		214,728.70
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....		13,402.62

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

I have the honor to submit herewith the twentieth annual report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia:

BOYS

Of the boys committed to the school for training, about 75 per cent were for a period of 12 months; 5 per cent for 8 months; 10 per cent for 6 months; 5 per cent for 30 days (i. e., pending investigation); and 5 per cent were for their minority.

At least 90 per cent of the above enrollment were for delinquency. Of the remaining 10 per cent, about half were committed on account of marital differences in their homes, separations, and divorces. The other half were for dependency and neglect, ascribable in part to desertion and death of their parents.

ELEMENTARY TRAINING

The elementary work for the year was very successful. Classes were held for the ungraded through grade 10B. Of these, about 40 per cent were in the ungraded through the fourth grade; thirty per cent in grades 5A through 6B; and 30 per cent in the junior high school, from grade 7A through 10B. There were two boys in the second year of their high school.

Individual instruction was freely given many retarded types by the teachers, who enjoyed the unusual advantage of living at the school among the boys. Much emphasis was also placed on a broad diffusion of ethical ideas.

Grades from the ungraded through grade 4B were conducted from July 15, 1926, through August 31, 1926. About 12 boys were able from this summer course to make their advanced classes when the fall term began.

On December 26, 1926, "Santa and the Givers," a Christmas cantata, was rendered by the boys, who were splendidly costumed for the presentation. Many parents, visitors, and friends, attended.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The sewing class continued to be a very profitable and indispensable branch of training. Seven boys were in this class during the vacation period. They did much constructive work in the way of patching and sewing the clothing of the boys, and aided also in the creation of new garments, such as work, play, and dress shirts, summer underwear, overalls, school and play shirts.

Courses were given and classes were enlarged in automobile repairing, blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, carpentry, concrete work, electrical wiring, farming, painting, and shoe repairing. Our clothing, buildings, and roads, were kept in thorough repair by the classes of these departments, thus reducing substantially the various overhead costs.

Electric lights were installed in the dairy, barn, farmhouse, and blacksmith and wheelwright shop, thereby aiding greatly the working facilities of these phases of the work.

NEW COTTAGE

Early in December, 1926, the new cottage for boys was opened for use on the south end of the line of cottages. It was quickly filled. Though similar in general appearance and construction to the other cottages at the school, it has noticeable points of improvement. Its lavatory facilities are superior and more modern. There are two, one in the basement with especially fine showers; the other beside the dormitory. Both have tile flooring. There is also an inclosed wall ventilator in the dormitory. This is an especially desirable feature during warm weather. The laundry in the basement is also slightly larger, and the basement floors have no drain pipes leading from the center, a condition which has occasionally been troublesome and insanitary.

The cottage was opened as and will continue to be the home of the larger and older boys of the school.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE

At 10.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., daily, and whenever otherwise necessary, the nurse's clinic was held. All recommendations of Dr. Charles O. Harris, who visited the school generally every Thursday, and of other physicians at the various hospitals to which our boys were sent, were promptly carried out. In addition to an entrance examination, each boy received a final one just before leaving the school, the results of which were incorporated in his record.

The dental work, as in former years, was done by Dr. George H. Butcher, who held clinic every Tuesday.

The general health of the boys and the school, in general, was very good, better than the preceding year. Our clinic, enlarged this year to twice its original size, played an important role in this. We were able to attend to more cases with better facility. A hospital bed, nurses' desk and chair, electric stove, and one "Valentine" irrigator, were added to the general equipment.

FARM AND DAIRY

We were very successful with our farm. Large crops of vegetables were produced, enough to satisfy us adequately for both seasonal consumption and canning. Several crops were rotated, which assured a large early fall season. About 65 acres were under cultivation.

Many boys were assigned to the farm in the summer. They rendered valuable service by pulling weeds and in gathering crops. Most important, however, their health was considerably improved as a result of this work.

Our milk supply was plentiful. Three calves were born. One cow died.

ATHLETICS

Athletic activities were stressed more than ever, especially from the intramural side. The boys were divided into two competitive units—the south side and the north side boys. Cottage 2 was the dividing line. This increased wonderfully the spirit among the boys. Many lively contests were held between these two sides on the playground every Friday afternoon.

MILITARY DRILL

As in athletics, the boys were organized into two drill companies, Company A represented the north side and Company B the south side. On the Fourth of July a competitive drill was held. Company B won the flag.

Much interest was placed on military drill, and it is hoped that each boy will have next year soldier's uniform and a real gun, in the manner of the cadets. At 6 p. m., daily, the boys in battalion formation saluted the American flag as it was lowered. This has helped greatly to instill American citizenship and respect for the flag. It may be said, perhaps, that the school is now definitely semimilitary in character.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The theological department of Howard University very generously supplied us with a pastor at 4 p. m., on the first Sunday of each month; on the second, Father T. J. Lee, of St. Cyprian's parish, delivered a sermon; on the third, our visiting Sunday, a lay speaker addressed the boys and their parents; and on the fourth a minister was occasionally sent by the Rev. Walter Brooks, of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church.

Interest in the Sunday school, held every Sunday morning at 10, was considerably enlivened. A subscription to the "Westminster Departmental Graded Series," international course, was furnished each cottage of boys, who studied their lessons every Saturday night.

DISCIPLINE

I have questioned closely nearly the entire year's enrollment concerning their delinquencies. About 70 per cent acknowledged their guilt as charged, after more or less questioning; 20 per cent endeavored to deny participation; and 10 per cent claimed to have been "roped in" on account of bad company.

At least 90 per cent stated definitely that they wanted to do what they either did, or attempted to do, and that they thought they could "get away with it." All

drew an acceptably nice distinction between right and wrong. Of the remaining 10 per cent, possibly half were unable at first to draw this necessary line, while the other half were somewhat unconcerned.

Each boy stated that he should be corrected for his acts. In fact, approximately 60 per cent said that stern discipline should be meted out to them, who made these statements on their own free will and accord and without any persuasion whatsoever. About 90 per cent expressed regret. A little convincing was necessary for the other 10 per cent to realize the seriousness of their acts.

While these percentages are but an attempt to prove in the absence of the *res gestæ*, they do indicate to an extent that we must not go too far off the path in our quest for the cause of so many and varied ills, that we overlook the point of view held by the boy himself, who feels that necessary, purposeful, and parental discipline is a definite part of his make-up, and that he actually wants it and respects more those who actually help him by showing him with proportionate sternness the error of his way.

ABSCONDING

Absconding is serious, expensive, dangerous, and destructive of all previous efforts for good. A boy loses his status the moment he absconds. He invariably steals and commits other delinquent acts while in flight. He does so with a "color" of protection, as it were. "All they can do is send me back" is the usual feeling thus expressed. And so the boy has again sharpened his delinquent propensities in the commission of said acts.

A more enlightened conscience is needed as to the seriousness of this offense. Too much aiding of the wrongdoer—though but a boy—is but another contributing cause to the general growth of delinquency as exemplified in absconding.

Our record, however, for the year, of abscondings has been low. This was due to the untiring vigilance of our workers and to the operation of a constructive and thorough daily program that enabled us to account generally for every minute of the day's activities and whereabouts of each boy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A chapel is needed. We have entirely outgrown our present building.
2. A combination assembly hall and gymnasium.
3. A vocational building.
4. A residence for the superintendent.
5. A new barn, or a substantial remodeling of the present one.
6. One elementary teacher.

CONCLUSION

I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to the honorable members of the Board of Public Welfare, the director thereof, District officials, social agencies, members of the staff, and friends for their cooperation and helpful attitude toward the work during one of our best years in the cause of delinquent, dependent, neglected, and defective childhood.

WENDELL P. TUCKER,
Superintendent.

Financial statement for fiscal year 1927

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$27, 040. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	21, 450. 00
Appropriation for repairs to buildings and grounds.....	2, 500. 00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	500. 00
Appropriation for manual-training equipment.....	1, 250. 00
Appropriation for erection of cottage for boys, 1918 and 1924 (balance).....	24, 840. 14
Appropriation for furniture and furnishings for new cottage, 1925..	2, 000. 00
Appropriation for erection of barn, 1918.....	1, 500. 00
Total receipts.....	81, 080. 14

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....	26, 101. 55
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$4, 719. 72
Flour.....	95. 24
Bread.....	1, 098. 09
Groceries and provisions.....	2, 684. 40
Total for food.....	8, 597. 45
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	297. 44
Clothing.....	\$1, 681. 79
Shoes and repairs to same.....	1, 469. 09
Dry goods.....	713. 98
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	3, 864. 86
Fuel.....	\$2, 508. 53
Light.....	129. 05
Total for heat and light.....	2, 637. 58
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	1, 159. 08
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	264. 31
Medical attendance.....	1, 022. 00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.....	\$88. 37
Farm tools and appliances.....	5. 63
Fertilizers and seeds.....	243. 30
Forage.....	2, 308. 85
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....	2, 646. 15
School expenses.....	135. 53
Amusements.....	1. 00
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	138. 23
Telephone.....	149. 03
Car tickets.....	100. 00
Current repairs and materials for same.....	2, 442. 50
Stamps for inmates.....	40. 00
Manual-training equipment.....	1, 180. 60
Erection of cottage for boys.....	24, 807. 27
Furniture and furnishings for new cottage.....	1, 956. 33
Miscellaneous.....	310. 33
Total expenditures.....	77, 851. 24
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....	3, 228. 90

BALANCES

Unexpended:

For salaries.....	\$1, 435. 70
For maintenance.....	77. 41
For repairs to buildings.....	57. 50
For manual-training equipment.....	69. 40
For temporary labor.....	2. 75
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....	1, 642. 76
Balance on hand June 30, 1927 (cottage).....	32. 87
Balance on hand June 30, 1927 (barn).....	1, 500. 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1927 (furniture).....	53. 27

Movement of population

Number present June 30, 1926.....	88
Number admitted and readmitted.....	213
Total.....	301
Number discharged and absconded.....	194
Number remaining June 30, 1927.....	107
Total.....	301
Daily average number.....	93. 9
Highest number at any time during the year.....	115
Lowest number at any time during the year.....	88
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	8, 345
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	34, 254
Per capita cost.....	\$429. 20
Per diem cost.....	\$1. 17

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL

During the past year this institution handled a total of 351 children. Our daily average was over 91 which is a daily average increase of five children over the preceding year. It will be noted that during the past four years there has been a gradual increase in population each year. Our work as an institution is rendered extremely difficult by the rapid change in population. During the past year over 23 per cent of our total population was discharged each month while an almost equal number was admitted each month. The majority of our children now come to us directly from juvenile court after their commitment to the Board of Public Welfare. We also receive a considerable number of wards who have been for some time under the Board of Public Welfare either in private homes or in other institutions. The majority of children present behavior problems. A large number have been on probation prior to their commitment. Many children are received who have been committed to the Board of Public Welfare as destitutes of a suitable home. However, many of these so-called dependent children present behavior problems due to the fact that the same circumstances which brought about their commitment as dependents are also contributing factors in delinquency, i. e., lack of supervision due to the death or desertion of one or both parents, etc.

The majority of children such as we receive have already failed to make a satisfactory adjustment in their own homes, on probation, in school, or in boarding homes. We believe that we are successfully handling the majority of these cases. We do not have a large number of repeaters. During the past year many of the older boys and girls who were here five years ago have written to us or visited the institution and the majority are making a satisfactory adjustment in society.

PROGRESS

During the past year considerable progress has been made in many directions. In the first place we have a better and more stable staff of employees. The reclassification act resulted in higher salaries and practically assured increases. This has enabled us to hold many employees who would have otherwise drifted away. It is obvious that any institution will function more smoothly if the majority of its employees are experienced. We have also made considerable progress in methods of handling disciplinary problems. A merit system has been in operation during the past year successfully. Under this system children are given credit for good behavior and for good work. They also receive loss of credit for any form of misbehavior. If the balance is in their favor they are permitted to attend movies and band concerts at Mount Alto Hospital. They are also permitted other privileges as a reward for good behavior. As a result of these and other similar methods we have built up an atmosphere of freedom and a feeling of good fellowship which has served to keep the children happy and attached to the institution. The boys and girls quite frequently return to court and ask to be sent back to the institution. No attempt is now made to guard our inmates. The children are allowed the freedom of our grounds which are about 14 acres in extent. Many of them are permitted to attend baseball games or other amusements in the city unaccompanied by adults and during the past five years only two boys have violated such a trust by running away. Formerly we thought it necessary to handle the children in groups and to exercise close supervision over each group in order to prevent escapes. We still have a few children run away but this problem now gives us very little concern. Approximately 20 per cent of our children are permitted to go outside the institution each week and during the past year none of them have abused this privilege. This is rather remarkable considering the fact that these children are for most part behavior problems. During the winter months the Marjorie Webster School of Expression provided us with teachers and enabled us to organize classes in expression, dramatic art, and physical culture. About one-half of our children attend these classes each week. Classes were held in the evening and were a great help in providing recreation during the winter months.

We also organized a club known as the Monday night club, among the seventh, eighth, and high-school students. This club consisted of 17 boys and girls over 15 years of age—they met once each week under the supervision of the superintendent. A variety of subjects were discussed at these meetings among them subjects pertaining to health, good conduct, literature, and current events. After the discussion these meetings were turned into social gatherings and the girls prepared refreshments.

The older boys are given setting-up exercises each morning and during the winter months have some military drill. Entertainments and social gatherings for all of the children are organized frequently.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year considerable work has been done toward repairing the main building. We now have two well-equipped playrooms for the large and small boys. These rooms together with the hospital, kitchen, pantry, and halls have been plastered and painted. A basket ball court has been constructed—considerable work has also been done to our heating plant and to the plumbing. We are continuing the work of replacing fallen plaster by pulling down old ceilings and putting up new ones. The ceiling in the main hall and office must be replaced during the coming year as it is in a dangerous condition. We have equipped our kitchen with a new gas range of the latest hotel type and also a steam jacketed aluminum kettle. This places our kitchen in an up-to-date condition. The work of painting and repairing the schoolhouse including the installing of steel ceilings in the basement and the repair of all plumbing and the ventilation and heating equipment was started and will be continued through the following year. A substantial fence was erected around the swimming pool. We also added a steel ladder and diving board to our swimming pool. New screens were made for windows in the main building and cottage. Since there are several hundred windows in the institution and all of them large this involved considerable work and expense. A concrete retaining wall was erected between the basket ball court and the schoolhouse. Our school furniture, including desks, was repaired and some replacements made. A quantity of surplus property was acquired including new beds for one dormitory.

The site of our old swimming pool has been drained by installing an 18-inch drain with necessary laterals and outlets and during the next year we plan to fill this pool with earth.

HEATING PLANT

Our 1926 report called attention to the fact that one boiler in our heating plant had been condemned. If the institution is to be used two or three years longer it will be necessary to ask for a special appropriation to replace this boiler and another which is in bad condition.

ECONOMY

Our expenditures continue to compare favorably with those of former years but due to the increase in population we had considerable difficulty in avoiding a deficit this year.

INDUSTRIES

For many years five greenhouses had been operated for the purpose of giving our boys instruction in the propagation of shrubs, ornamental, and flowering plants. These greenhouses produced from three to five thousand dollars worth of plants and cut flowers which we disposed of through the local florists. The greenhouses were becoming old and dilapidated. Due to the possibility of this institution being moved we did not feel that it would be advisable to spend a considerable sum of money in placing these houses in good repair and we could not continue their operation in their present condition, therefore, it was decided to discontinue the service of a florist and to close the houses. Three houses were totally closed but it is planned to plant an early crop of chrysanthemums in the two remaining houses which are in a better state of repair and these two houses are now being cared for by our boys. The two remaining houses will be closed during the winter months and operated during the fall and early spring.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CARE

One member of our staff is a trained nurse. It is the duty of the nurse to see that each child is given a general physical examination on admission and those requiring special attention of eyes, ears, nose, throat, etc. If operations are found to be necessary, consent of the parents, if any, is first obtained and arrangements are made for the performance of such operations in the various hospitals. Although we do not attempt to care for serious cases of illness in the institution, we have a small hospital of our own where children with minor illnesses are cared for. Whenever a child becomes ill a physician is summoned, and if the case is serious the child is immediately removed to a public hospital. We have a completely equipped dental clinic and all dental work is done in the institution. Underweight children are given special attention; special diet, including milk and eggs between meals, are given, and certain rest periods during the day when ordered. An abundance of milk is supplied to all children in the institution regardless of their physical condition. The majority of children gain considerably in weight during their stay here.

EDUCATION

A schoolhouse is located on our own grounds and teachers are provided by the District Board of Education. An atypical class is held for backward children; three grade teachers are provided; all grades up to and including the eighth grade are taught. Several children who have graduated from the eighth grade are sent to Western High School. The atypical class is taught basketry and manual training; all girls are taught domestic science and domestic art, special teachers being provided for this purpose. The hours and course of study are exactly the same here as in other schools of the District of Columbia, and, due to the fact that many of our children are underprivileged, special care is taken in the selection of the teachers for this school. During the past summer a six weeks summer school was conducted.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

Our Protestant children attend St. Albans Episcopal Church Sunday school every Sunday morning. All Catholics attend mass at Mount Alto Hospital regularly. Instruction is also given to Catholic children every Sunday afternoon by Rev. Michael Galligher.

EARL W. CASSIE, *Superintendent.*

Financial statement

Maintenance appropriation.....	\$24, 600. 00
Expended as follows:	
Clothing.....	1, 943. 41
Food, meat, milk, and groceries.....	11, 452. 46
Ice.....	204. 03
Medical and dental supplies and services.....	1, 318. 55
Laundry supplies, etc.....	336. 61
Coal, electric lights, power, and gas.....	4, 348. 20
Boiler-room supplies.....	121. 88
Farm, garden, stable supplies, and feed.....	551. 10
Shop supplies and hardware.....	322. 98
Shoes and repairs.....	1, 180. 26
Furniture and furnishings.....	406. 60
Linen, blankets, and dry goods.....	750. 54
Athletic supplies.....	123. 16
Stationery and office supplies.....	33. 00
Car tokens.....	110. 00
Hair cuts.....	151. 00
Miscellaneous.....	305. 03
Household supplies and replacements.....	868. 19
Balance.....	24, 527. 00
	73. 00
	<u>24, 600. 00</u>

Services, appropriation..... \$20, 380. 00

Expended as follows:

Salaries..... 20, 178. 75
Balance..... 201. 25

20, 380. 00

Temporary labor..... 400. 00

Expended as follows:

Day laborer..... 108. 00
Helpers..... 291. 36

399. 36

Balance..... . 64

400. 00

Repairs to buildings..... 3, 000. 00

Expended as follows:

Allotment to superintendent of repairs..... 492. 06
Labor..... 1, 341. 35
Lumber, cement, hardware, etc..... 1, 129. 49

2, 962. 90

Balance..... 37. 10

3, 000. 00

Industrial Home School fund

Transferred from 1926 ledger..... \$1, 057. 64

Transferred from Board of Public Welfare..... 986. 50

Collection during the year from sale of flowers and farm products... 1, 621. 14

3, 665. 28

Expended as follows:

Medical services and supplies..... 109. 91
Engineers, carpenters, and helpers..... 942. 72
Sand, cement, gravel, and hardware..... 275. 79
Greenhouse supplies..... 818. 95
Groceries..... 1, 350. 91
Tokens..... 20. 00
Miscellaneous..... 138. 00

3, 656. 28

Balance..... 9. 00

3, 665. 28

Movement of population

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number in school June 30, 1926.....	65	24	89
Number admitted.....	178	84	262
Total.....	243	108	351
Discharges.....	170	82	252
Absconded.....	2		2
Remaining.....	71	26	97
	243	108	351

Daily average, 91 plus.

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Home for Aged and Infirm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

In a survey of the year just closed one of the outstanding features at the Home for Aged and Infirm is the material increase in population, imposing its burdens and problems upon the management.

It may be just the compounding of sickness and misery as our population increases that makes it seem as though the recent admissions were more helpless and wretched and miserable than formerly, for as we look over our people the aspect is one of a big hospital for very old people.

Our little hospital is overcrowded, necessitating the care of many patients in the wards who ought to be under the immediate care of the nurses and the doctor in the hospital.

We are urging the construction of a new and commodious building for this purpose. Its erection would solve a difficult problem and add much to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

Among numerous improvements accomplished during the year may be mentioned the renewal of the electric lighting system throughout the buildings, concealing the unsightly wires, giving us new fixtures, and reducing the fire hazard.

The installation of semimechanical stokers at the power house, insuring material saving of fuel and increasing the efficiency of the heating and lighting system.

Betterments in the furnishings of kitchen and dining room give satisfactory results.

A generous allotment of surplus war goods to our institution has greatly conserved our maintenance appropriation and added effectiveness to operation.

For the first time in 20 years we report losses by fire at the institution. Our big dairy barn was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Only the effective work of the District of Columbia fire department prevented its total destruction. The two other minor fires, both rapidly subdued by the fire department, were in the year's happenings.

The rebuilding and repairs incident to the fires has imposed a heavy and almost impossible burden on our already overworked repair force. The farm and garden crops, with one or two exceptions, have been satisfactory. Our orchards are now furnishing an abundant and almost continuous supply of fresh fruit, so desirable in the menu of the old folks.

Our employees have worked faithfully and well, contributing their share to the smooth and effective operation of the plant.

Friends from the city have continued during the year their ministrations of loving interest in regular weekly religious services, concerts, pictures, and treats of ice cream, cake, candy, tobacco, and fruit. The institution is under great obligation to these faithful folks, and we desire to here again express our gratitude and appreciation.

We also desire to thank the newly created Board of Public Welfare, under whom we have functioned during the year, for their forbearance with out shortcomings and their encouragement of our endeavors.

WILLIAM J. FAY, *Superintendent.*

Movement of population

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Inmates, July 1, 1926.....	56	36	119	89	300
Admitted.....	20	13	59	44	136
Readmitted.....	22	7	35	12	76
Total.....	98	56	213	145	521
Discharged.....	20	10	48	24	109
Died.....	5	2	19	13	31
Inmates, June 30, 1927.....	73	44	146	108	372
Total.....	98	56	213	145	512

Daily average.....	334.5
Largest number of inmates at one time, June 28, 1927.....	372
Smallest number of inmates at one time, Aug. 8, 1926.....	295
Per capita (including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance).....	287.06

Financial statement

Receipts:

Appropriations, 1927—

Salaries.....	\$42, 640. 00
Maintenance.....	50, 000. 00
Maintenance, transfer voucher, Industrial Home School.....	2, 000. 00
Temporary labor.....	2, 000. 00
Repairs to buildings.....	4, 000. 00
Potter's field.....	1, 000. 00
Extension; cow barn.....	3, 000. 00
Equipment for dining room and kitchen.....	2, 000. 00
Repairs to power plant.....	14, 000. 00
Rewiring and installation of fixtures.....	5, 000. 00

Total receipts..... 125, 640. 00

Expenditures:

Salaries.....	\$40, 341. 53
Salaries, deductions.....	1, 889. 15
	<u>42, 230. 68</u>

Maintenance—

Food—

Meats and fish.....	7, 201. 35
Flour and meal.....	2, 605. 98
Groceries and provisions.....	11, 605. 93

Total for food..... 21, 413. 26

Clothing and shoes—

Shoes and leather.....	\$585. 76
Dry goods and clothing.....	1, 542. 44

Total for clothing and shoes..... 2, 128. 20

Fuel, light, and heat—

Fuel.....	\$13, 452. 88
Engineer supplies.....	246. 28
Light supplies.....	91. 90
Refund to Industrial Home School.....	75. 00

Total for fuel, heat, and light..... 13, 866. 06

House furnishings..... 1, 346. 54

Drug and medical supplies..... 538. 97

Farm and stables—

Harness and harness repairs.....	\$33. 14
Horseshoes and blacksmith materials.....	106. 36
Farm tools and appliances.....	1, 366. 80
Seed.....	939. 75
Forage.....	6, 535. 43
Virus and spraying material.....	516. 85
Tractors and trucks.....	1, 301. 52

Total for farm and stables..... 10, 799. 85

Miscellaneous—

Stationery and office supplies.....	\$40. 49
Car tokens.....	5. 00
Current repairs.....	285. 75
Miscellaneous.....	265. 75
Phone.....	50. 25
Coal hauling.....	1, 052. 00

Total for miscellaneous..... 1, 699. 24

Temporary labor..... 2, 000. 00

Repairs to buildings..... 3, 996. 25

Potter's Field..... 502. 30

Extension, cow barn..... 2, 965. 20

Equipment for dining room and kitchen..... 1, 928. 24

Repairs to power plant..... 13, 091. 00

Rewiring and installation of fixtures..... 4, 924. 32

Total expenditures..... 123, 430. 11

Unexpended balances:

Salaries.....	\$409. 32
Maintenance.....	207. 88
Repairs to buildings.....	3. 75
Potter's Field.....	497. 70
Extension, cow barn.....	34. 80
Equipment for dining room and kitchen.....	71. 76
Repairs to power plant.....	909. 00
Rewiring and installation, fixtures.....	75. 68
Total unexpended balances.....	\$2, 209. 89
Total.....	125, 640. 00

Livestock on hand June 30, 1927

Cattle:		Horses and mules.....	12
Bulls, purebred Holstein...	3	Poultry:	
Cows, purebred Holstein...	23	Turkeys.....	10
Heifers, purebred Holstein...	9	Keets.....	1
Calves, purebred Holstein...	3	Chickens, old.....	238
Hogs:		Chickens, young, 2 pounds...	380
Boars.....	3	Chickens, young.....	800
Sows.....	20		
Fat hogs, 500 pounds.....	17		
Shoats, 40 pounds.....	32		

Summary of farm activities

Products:	
Hogs.....	\$3, 876. 52
Dairy.....	10, 756. 32
Dairy, increase value stock.....	250. 00
Poultry.....	1, 059. 79
Vegetables.....	2, 109. 63
Forage.....	4, 745. 00
Total products.....	\$22, 797. 26
Loss in dairy.....	\$1, 139. 13
Loss in poultry.....	2, 049. 29
Loss in vegetables, forage.....	5, 304. 33
Total loss.....	8, 492. 75
	31, 290. 01
Expenses:	
Hogs.....	\$2, 189. 99
Hogs, decrease value stock.....	1, 419. 00
Dairy.....	12, 145. 45
Poultry.....	3, 058. 88
Poultry, decrease value stock.....	50. 20
Vegetables and forage.....	12, 158. 96
Total expenses.....	31, 022. 48
Gain in hogs.....	267. 53
	31, 290. 01

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

During the past year our institution has been augmented by more than the usual number of new inmates—I believe about 75 over the average for the last few years. Many of these patients have arrived in a dying condition; many are hopeless cripples or hopelessly malformed and incurably diseased.

These patients require a great amount of labor and patience to properly care for their physical and mental needs and comfort.

This work would be greatly facilitated if we could have modernly constructed and equipped hospital wards.

For this purpose we now need a 50-bed capacity annex, and in a few years 100 beds would not be too many. I would therefore recommend that not less than a 100-bed hospital be erected.

There should be many more patients in the hospital and receiving hospital care than we now have. The inmates of an institution of this character need more care from trained nurses than any other class of patients.

Regarding special diets, there are no proper facilities to obtain such foods. The matter is of paramount importance; it is an integral of every hospital of any size, yet we have no way whatever, unless we use the makeshift of the regular kitchen and employ indifferent and oftentimes ignorant cooks.

There should also be more direct and regular supervision by the matron, nurses, and attendants in regard to the regular daily food. Many individuals are served with much more than they can eat, while others whose systems require more do not always obtain it. Habitual heavy feeders manage by hook or by crook to get more than is good for them; this causes illness of the patients and waste in the administration.

I have during the past year extracted about 50 teeth, the regular dentist probably as many more. There should be about 1,000 more removed. To do this it would have to be made practically compulsory, but it would result in greatly improved health for the individuals. Sanitary conditions are fair within and without; we have endeavored to exterminate the flies and to keep the floors, dormitories, and the patients themselves in as clean condition as possible with the limited number of orderlies, nurses, and attendants.

The amount of work really necessary would require additional labor. There has been serious complaint regarding the water supply, the complainants asserting that the water is backed up in the city supply pipes by the engine in the power house.

I am not familiar with engines, but if this is the case it should not continue. I have looked at the water; it does not appear fit for use. I have therefore recommended an analysis be made.

Employees in the medical department have been active and have performed their various duties very well.

Deaths reported for the past year are as follows:

Chronic nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage	4
Chronic nephritis, cardiac	5
Congestion, pulmonary hypertrophy	2
Hæmiplegia	5
Chronic nephritis	10
Chronic nephritis, rheumatism	1
Gastic catarrh	6
Acute indigestion	3
Aphasia and senility	1
Malnutrition	1
Arthritis deformans	1

ARTHUR N. MELOY, M. D.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

I hereby have the honor to submit to you the thirty-fourth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House.

There were 7,891 lodgings furnished transient men during the year, being 1,829 more than that of the previous year. The average for the present summer nights is running very high, possibly indicating that the number of applications during the present fiscal year will be unusually large.

The number of lodgings for colored persons was 1,877, that being about a proper percentage based upon the relative numbers of white and colored population of this city. Yet there seems to be an increasing stream of new colored men coming in from the South.

Little repairs were made in the lodging house during the year, which accounts in part for the unusual large balance of unexpended appropriation quoted below. I hope, however, that the commissioners may see fit to recommend an appropriation not less than that of the present year for maintenance of this institution during the year ending June 30, 1929.

A. H. TYSON, *Superintendent.*

Population

	Out of work	Feeble	Total
Native born:			
White.....	5,055	564	5,619
Colored.....	1,629	248	1,877
Foreigners.....	291	104	395
Total.....	6,975	916	7,891
Single men.....			7,644
Married men.....			247
Employment secured.....			813
Sent to hospital.....			20

Financial statement

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$3,300.00	
Appropriation for maintenance.....	3,000.00	
		<u>\$6,300.00</u>

EXPENDITURES

For salaries.....		3,300.00
For meat.....	\$339.31	
For bread.....	247.81	
Groceries and provisions.....	652.30	
		1,239.42
For ice.....		90.82
For laundry not done in institution.....		304.85
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		62.23
For fuel.....	\$267.03	
For light, cooking, and hot water.....	128.87	
For electricity.....	66.60	
		462.50
For furnishings, household.....		124.03
For stationery.....		28.05
For repairs.....		160.24
For ashes removed.....		12.00
For fumigation.....		9.00
Miscellaneous.....		70.57
Total expenditures.....		5,863.71
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....		436.29
Total appropriation.....		6,300.00

REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR FORMER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Financial statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$3, 120. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	7, 000. 00
Total receipts.....	<u>10, 120. 00</u>

EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....	3, 060. 00
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$2, 169. 59
Flour.....	7. 50
Bread.....	330. 51
Groceries.....	1, 553. 84
Milk.....	265. 67
Total for food.....	<u>4, 327. 11</u>
Ice.....	280. 28
Laundry when not done in the institution.....	298. 88
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	90. 60
Dry goods.....	262. 72
Fuel.....	\$569. 99
Light.....	221. 02
Gas.....	399. 91
Total for heat, light, and gas.....	<u>1, 190. 92</u>
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	446. 68
Stationery.....	15. 77
Car tokens.....	12. 00
Removal of ashes.....	24. 00
Total expenditures.....	<u>10, 008. 96</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....	111. 04

Movement of population

Number of inmates June 30, 1926.....	20
Admitted during the year.....	1, 852
Readmissions.....	96
Total.....	<u>1, 968</u>
Discharged during the year.....	1, 935
Number of inmates June 30, 1927.....	33
Daily average number.....	29
Largest number of inmates at any one time.....	45
Smallest number of inmates at any one time.....	15

Private fund

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 30, 1926	\$2, 387. 39
From rents	1, 118. 00
From interest	200. 00
Total	\$3, 705. 39

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries and extra services	\$250. 00
Repairs to building: Labor and material	673. 64
Supplies and foods	516. 99
Gas range and installation new meter service	276. 19
Miscellaneous	26. 90
Total	1, 743. 72
Balance on hand June 30, 1927	1, 961. 67

T. H. HUDLOW,
Superintendent.

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